

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th July 1912.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 11th May 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 25 years ...	500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ..	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brannan, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	15,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.)	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	960
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ..	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha." ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	850
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Khetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
19	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	400
20	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
22	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
23	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Doushker	20,000 to 30,000
24	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
25	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	About 300
26	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
27	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravati, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	920
28	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	500
29	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 66 years ...	500
30	"Khulnabasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	350

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Malda Samachar"	Malda	Weekly	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	440
32	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years	About 500
33	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	200
34	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore	Do.	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years	600
35	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Hem Basi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years	150
36	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque	4,00 to 5,000
37	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
38	"Murshidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years	102
39	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panohkari Banerjee	1,500 to 3,000
40	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years	502
41	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	200
42	"Nihar" ...	Contai	Do.	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	300
43	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years	500
44	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	300
45	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna	Do.	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 39 years.	100
46	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera	Fortnightly	Munshi Muhammad A. Meen, Musalman, age 53 years	200
47	"Prasun" ...	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	618
48	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years	505
49	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 700
50	"Rajsakti" ...	Do.	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	110
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years	500
52	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years	200
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash"	Ditto ditto	Do.	Hara Sarkar Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 years	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years	500 to 800
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	Do.	Ka Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years	300
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur	Fortnightly	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	200
59	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly	Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years	25,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Mirinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
61	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years
62	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla	Do.
63	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera	Do.	Kamariya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years	700
64	"Vartababa" ...	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years	500 to 600
65	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya age 36 years.	12,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDI.					
66	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly
67	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi ...	About 4,000
68	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do. ...	Daily ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi, Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45; 2, Panchcowri Banerji, age, 50, Brahmin.	300
69	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad Bania ...	400
70	"Biharee" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarina.	700
71	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,250
72	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years ...	1,500
73	"Hitvarta" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Rao Paradkar; Mahratta, Brahmin; age 30 years ...	3,000 to 4,000
74	"Lakshmi" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly ...	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years ...	300
75	"Marwari" ..	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebriwalla; Hindu, Agarwalla; age 41 years ...	500
76	"Siksha" ...	Bankipore ..	Do. ...	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ...	300
77	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do. ...	Pandit Joganand Kumar ...	600
78	"Satya Sanatan Dharma."	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji; Hindu, Vaisya; age 47 years ...	500
79	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin ...	400
URDU.					
80	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years ...	500
81	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta ...	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years ...	1,000
82	"Durbar Gazette"...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
83	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years ...	657
PERSIAN.					
84	"Hablul Matin" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years ...	1,000
URIA.					
85	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talchar State ...	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	In Orissa.
86	"Sambalpur Hitashini."	Deoghar ...	Do. ...	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years ...	Do.
87	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years ...	400
88	"Uriya and Navasamvad."	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen; Hindu, Tamil; age 50 years ...	450
89	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hrisikesh Pandey Kavira] ...	500
90	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack [...	Do. ...	Gouri Sankar Ray ...	1,200

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st May 1912.

No.	Name of Publication,	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Sarba Hitaishi"*	Bankipore	Daily	Mahabir Prasad, (caste and age not known).	Not known.
2	"The Calcutta Advertiser."	Calcutta	Weekly.		
3	"Narad"	Chapra	Ditto.		
4	"Narad"	Ditto	Daily.		
5	"Dhruba Tara"	Mymensingh	Weekly.		
6	"Hitavarta"	Chittagong	Ditto.		
7	"Subarna Banik"	Calcutta	Ditto.		

No 33 "Medinipur Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 200 to 450

No 34 "Medini Bandhav"—the circulation has gone down from 600 to 426.

No. 38 "Murshidabad Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 162 to 200.

No. 46 "Pabna Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 100 to 500.

No. 27 "Jyoti"—the circulation has risen from 930 to about 1,800—2,000.

No. 57 "Sansodhini"—the circulation has risen from 300 to 400.

* Defunct.

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

A MESHEH correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin*

A letter from Meshed.

[Calcutta] of the 1st July gives a full detail of the Meshed incident, and tries to prove that the people of Khorassan were not to blame for the unhappy incident.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st July

A letter from the spiritual leaders of Persia.

publishes a letter from the spiritual leaders of Persia in which they ask the Amirs, Khans, Chiefs of tribes, the Government officials and the people in general if, after the incident of Meshed, they have still any doubt about the foreigners having not only the intention of taking their country but blotting out Islam and everything connected with it. The foreigners have succeeded in desecrating the Meshed shrine only on account of the differences of the people, and if these differences and civil wars continue, no wonder if the holy shrine of the Prophet himself be doomed to a similar fate. The correspondent concludes his letter by exhorting the people to protect their faith, their religion, their Koran. etc., from the hands of the foreigners by giving up their differences.

3. Referring to an article in the *Near East* on the movements of the

Movements of the ex-Shah.

ex-Shah of Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st July says that he is now displeased with the Russians and desires to go to London, where he has already sent one of his men to settle the place of his abode. In spite of all these things the ex-Shah is in communication with his adherents in Persia, whom he is always giving necessary instructions.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st July

A letter of a very learned man

publishes a letter of a learned man which runs as follows :—

O Musalmans of the World! What a fearful revolution has overtaken Islam! What a sad scene now encompasseth Islam! Is it meet and proper that, in spite of the number of the Muhammadans being nearly 300 millions, such a tyranny should be perpetrated over the Islamic World? We do not express our feelings, just as if we are dumb, deaf and blind. O Muhammadans of the World, do you know what a blow has fallen upon Islam? Do you know what a tyranny has been done to it? Do you realize what abject poverty Islam has been reduced to? Time was when any unrest in Islam produced corresponding unrest in the rest of the world, and peace in Islam resulted in peace in the world. O Muhammadans, how is it that you are now ignorant of each other's condition? O seventy millions of Musalmans of India, what has befallen you that, in spite of such unusual tyranny having been done to the Persians during the past three or four months, you do not help and show proper sympathy to them? Silence and patience to present extent is not becoming in you. Had the world paid any heed to our cries raised on the 10th of Muhurram, when Siqut-ul-Islam was sent to the gallows, the Russians would not have dared perpetrate such cruel wrong on the 10th of Rabiussani.

O Muhammadans, do you understand how the Russians gave vent to their hostility? Had we been united together, such a blow would not have fallen upon either Islam or the Moslem countries, so many Musalmans would not have been killed in Tripoli, Beirut would not have been bombarded and Tabrez devastated. O Musalmans, how long will this idleness and indifference last? The Koran and the Prophet declare the Musalmans to be brothers. If one Musalman be subjected to tyranny others ought to redress his wrongs. O Followers of the last Prophet, the independence of an Islamic country is now in its last agony of death; save it. Be quick, for the Islamic countries are now being destroyed by cannon balls. Be quick, for the spiritual leaders are now sent to the gallows by the infidels. Be quick for Musalmans are now being trampled under the hoofs of horses. Be quick, for mosques are now being turned into stables for the horses of the foreigners. Be quick, for the holy sepulchres are now being bombarded. Be quick, for our wives and daughters are now falling prisoners into the hands of the infidels. Be quick, for it is not

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 1st, 1913.

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NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 1st, 1913.

Circulation.

Not known.

a question of Shia or Sunni but of Islam and the infidels. O three hundred millions Musalmans of different countries, which are like the hands of Islam, protect Persia and Turkey which are the two eyes of Islam. You should at least request your Governments to check the present tyranny over Islamic countries. O Musalmans, the integrity of the Islamic countries now depends on your unity.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS,
HABUL MATIN.
July 1st, 1912.

5. Referring to the meetings held in different places by the Muhammadans to express their indignation and resentment at the Russian tyranny, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st July says that

both the English Government as well as the Government of India should bear in mind that the feeling of Islamic unity has taken possession of the heart and soul of each and every Musalman, and the Black and the White, the Eastern and the Western, have all united together. If the English Government fails to protect the rights of the Musalmans, or, for some political considerations, selects to displease its best subjects made up of one hundred million Musalmans, it is beyond doubt that instead of any gain it will have to suffer loss. Seeing that Mr. Montagu is now convinced of the homogeneity of the Musalmans, it behoves the British Government to see that their interest does not suffer by its connivance. It is also worthy of consideration, that the importance of 80 millions of Musalmans is in every respect greater than that of a handful of Bengalis, to whom the Government has now, expressly, some concessions. If the Musalmans despair of any help from their Government, they may have recourse to things which may be considered against its welfare. The right course for the English and Indian Governments would, therefore, be to pay closer attention to the Tripoli and Meshed questions, and the present hue and cry of the Muhammadans should make the two Governments understand that if the Muhammadans do not find a way to their salvation in this way they are sure to resort to some other.

"Underneath these cold embers lies hidden the hot fire ;

"A little neglect is sure to consume all the dry and wet things of the world."

The paper then exonerates the Regent and other Government officials of the charge of faithlessness brought against them by the leaders of the Indian Musalmans with regard to the Meshed incident, and is not prepared to believe that Samsam-us-saltanat conspired with the Russians. Wasuq-ud-dowla, the *ex*-Foreign Minister, and Qavam-us-saltanat, the Minister for internal affairs, are also free from blame in its eyes. While admitting the idleness and carelessness of the authorities at the centre, the paper is confident that in the Khorassan incident they never did anything derogatory to their faith, and so requests the Indian Moslem leaders to forget and forgive their failing of carelessness.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA
July 5th, 1912.

6. Reverting to the subject of emigration of the Indians, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th July classifies the various colonies and says, Englishmen say

that they can bring no pressure on self-governed colonies even if they do injustice to or oppress the Indians, because there is no law on this subject, and when asked to amend the present law they keep silent, for if America can bring her influence to bear on her colonies why should not England? But the fact is that no one punishes his own adult son for the sake of a servant. America did not bring pressure on one of her States for the sake of the Philipines, but for the Japanese. England may or may not do anything in this connection, but no sooner international situation becomes complicated, she will have to face the problem of either giving up India or the self-governed colonies, and she will, as a matter of course, prefer to give up the colonies for it cannot, afford to lose India. The paper concludes the article with an account of the various disabilities from which the Indians suffer in Natal and other colonies.

STAR OF INDIA
July 6th, 1912.

7. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 5th July says:—

Pilgrims to Hedjaz.

Some time ago representations were made from all parts of India requesting the Government to object to the Italians besieging the coast of Yemen, as it would particularly affect His Majesty's subjects of India; but to no effect. It now instructs the

pilgrims to Hedjaz to take sufficient provisions with them, for owing to the action of Italy they are hardly available at Kamran.

The paper considers pilgrimage to Hedjaz dangerous—not only this year but as long as Italy continues her wicked operations on the coast, and therefore advises the Indian Muhammadans to give up the idea of going out to Hedjaz, otherwise there would be no sympathy for the loss they may suffer nor any chance of its being made good by any one.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

8. Referring to the rumoured reform of the Calcutta Police, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th July says that stringent measures should be introduced for selecting able and good men for the force.

JASOHAR,
July 6th 1912.

9. The *DaccaPrakash* [Dacca] of the 30th June asks why should there be now a recrudescence of dacoities in Bengal—a form of crime stamped out by the British Government in the early years of the last century. The influence and power of that Government are not on the wane certainly. There must be reasons for this outbreak of crime. Why should the police fail to cope with these offences? There must be some part of the machinery of government which has got partly out of order. Let an inquiry be made by Government into the matter, and let the public cordially co-operate with the police in tracking down the criminals. If these crimes go on increasing as now, life will become most troublesome.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 30th, 1912

10. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th July writes that the oppression by Kabulis is now a serious evil all over Bengal. They earn their livelihood mostly by carrying on money-lending business, and they realize their dues not through the courts but by the use of personal violence. Women also are often victims of their oppression. Their disgusting and cruel acts have, at various times, been exposed before the courts. Their outrages during the Bara Bazar riots will live long in letters of blood in the criminal records of Bengal. In broad day-light they looted rich Hindu houses, and triumphantly carried their booty through the public streets to the place of hiding at Hatibagan. We do not know why Government does not expel them from Bengal. They are not afraid of the police or of the law. They trample on the law. There has lately been another outbreak of Kabuli lawlessness at Beadon Square. What are the police doing to prevent all this? Why are the Kabulis still permitted to carry big *lathis*?

BASUMATI,
July 7th, 1912.

11. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 3rd July publishes a letter referring to the panic existing among the villagers of Kalia, Ghazirhat etc., where forces of punitive police have been quartered, because of the late Namasudra-Musalman riots. The rustics are so much afraid that at the sight of a policeman they run to the nearest hiding place. They imagine that he is come to renew the old scenes of indiscriminate arrests and *challaning* to *hajat* which followed the riots. In fact, the panic has reached such lengths that cultivators decline to go out of their homes to till the soil. The result is that, in many houses, the stock of paddy in the granary has run out, and the pinch of acute want is being felt. And yet though in want, they must perforce pay the punitive police tax. The writer believes that, until this police force is withdrawn, the resulting panic will not cease. The late lamentable incident at Peruli is the result of this panic. Let Government withdraw the police now. There is no reason for retaining them any further. The old enmities have now ceased. Some of the accused on both sides lately returned to this village, and forgetting their feud wept on each other's shoulder in repentance. Let the repressive policy now cease.

KALYANI,
July 3rd, 1912.

CHANDU MITRA,
July 2nd, 1912.

12. A correspondent writes to the *Charu Mitra* [Mymensingh] of the 2nd July complaining of the constant police espionage and consequent harassment to which his brother, Bibhuti Bhushan Dutt Ray, is subjected. This man was for a time printer and publisher of the *Yugantar*, and also Manager of the Sumati Press. Chaukidars dog him constantly, occasionally calling at his house two or three times a day, for information as to his movements. From certain incidents the correspondent infers that this espionage has not been ordered by the superior authorities, and he asks that Bibhuti should be promptly relieved of this harassment.

MUHAMMADI,
July 5th, 1912.

13. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July regrets that the Rajshahi police has not yet been able to trace the murderer of Haji Jayanuddin, the greatest Musalman leader in the Rajshahi district, who was killed by gunshot three months ago, while returning home from Keshaber *hat* in a bullock cart. In 1906, this Haji Jayanuddin was arrested through the conspiracy of Hindus as leader of the rioters who had looted the Keshaber *hat* and Ekdala *hat*. Lord Carmichael is prayed to order a searching enquiry into this murder.

NAYAK,
July 6th, 1912.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th July referring to the recent attempt at train-wrecking at Sukea, writes:—

The *Englishman* believes that this attempt is not the work of the anarchists. Probably some stupid boys did it for the sake of fun. Nevertheless, we agree with our contemporary in holding that Lord Carmichael should, while travelling by rail, be protected in the same way as were Sir Edward Baker and Sir Andrew Fraser. There can be no harm in taking extra caution. The police, therefore, ought to be on their guard. But the *bazaar* rumour in this connexion is that the police themselves have created this sensation to keep their influence and numbers undiminished, that this is a fantastic thing. We place no credence in these rumours at all. But they indicate what ideas the people have of the police. And yet Government has only the police to depend on; in these childish pranks it is the police alone who must be on their guard. Anyway, the *Englishman* paragraph on this subject has reassured us that no attempt will be made to harass the whole country in a vain search of offenders over this incident. And we thank Government for this. The fact is Bengalis want sweet words, courteous conduct. Lord Carmichael and Mr. Gourlay come up to their fullest expectation in these respects, so no Bengali can have any resentment against the present Government. There is no Bengali so degraded and accursed as to try to do harm to an honest man like Lord Carmichael. If there be any such scoundrel, let him be put to death with all attendant circumstances of cruelty, and we shall not object. But then there is no such hellish worm in Bengal. And why should the powerful English people get so much annoyed by the bites of a few bugs like these? Is it right to punish the innocent in seeking to punish the guilty? The *Englishman's* tone suggests that the history of the past six years is a closed book, there is to be no repetition in Bengal of the old reprehensible ways of Government. Government may do anything, so long as it does not lead to oppression on innocent people.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 6th, 1912.

15. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 6th July compares the hue and cry raised by some Anglo-Indians over the matter, to the cry of "the wolf! the wolf!" in the

Æsop's Fables for it was a simple affair as ascertained by a representative of the *Englishman* who interviewed Mr. Gourlay on the subject.

SAMAY,
July 5th, 1912.

16. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th July quotes from the *Trisul* newspaper of Benares, an article in which the writer alleges that the most abominable immoralities are indulged in at Benares by persons performing certain secret Tantrik rites known as *Chakrasadhana*. These rites are performed by men and women together in pairs, and are attended with drinking and highly objectionable and indecent practices. Brothers and sisters take part in them, and it is not unoften that quarrels ensue over the selection of female partners. This sort of religious practice is not sanctioned by any

ancient Hindu religious book. It is most shameless and outrageous to all religious feelings.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

17. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 2nd July writes that the Anglo-Indian papers are glad beyond measure at the result of the Clarke case. We can understand

CHARU MIHIR,
July 2nd, 1912.

The Clarke case.
this joy on their part, but our contemporaries have not perhaps reflected what a revulsion of feeling has been produced in the breasts of thousands of people in this country by this judgment. We do not want to recount the incidents of Jamalpore. Thousands of people witnessed the search of the Jamalpore cutcherry, lakhs of people saw the dilapidated condition of the Jamalpore, Gauripur and Ramgopalpur cutcherry houses immediately after the search. English correspondents of English papers have described all that in glowing language. Common people cannot understand the intricacies of the law. Brajendra Babu's victory made them think that, under British rule, even a European Civilian could not go scot free if he had done wrong, that British justice was blind to distinctions of colour and creed. The Privy Council judgment has impaired this belief.

The Privy Council may be right in the interpretation of the law. But the dignity of the High Court has not been impaired at all, though its judgments have been reversed.

We are not afraid of the future consequence of this judgment, now that Bengal has been reunited and Lord Carmichael is our Governor.

18. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Rangpur] of the 30th June writes as follows in English :—

RANGPUR DIKPROKASH,
June 30th, 1912.

Ibid. Every Indian in general and Bengalee in particular, has felt deeply pained at the strong language which characterises the judgment of the Privy Council in the Clarke case. That the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should have taken a totally different view of the case and reversed the full Bench decision of our High Court are matters not in themselves painful to observe, but nothing can be more unfortunate than the authoritative remark that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice in connection with the trial of this case in the Calcutta High Court. It is precisely because our people adore and worship the great sanctity and purity of this high tribunal, this citadel of their just rights and liberties, that they feel so deeply wounded at such harsh and unbecoming language applied to it by the highest judicial power in the Empire. But whatever the remarks of the Privy Council may be, and however unjustifiable the wretched tactics of its Anglo-Indian critics may be, the deep and abiding faith and confidence of our people in the high integrity, perfect impartiality and independence of our present High Court Judges will continue unabated.

No doubt the present reversal of the High Court orders by the Privy Council would vastly strengthen the hands of the Executive officers, but if that is so desirable and essential why not agitate for the establishment of pure and unalloyed executive rule, and the abolition of all the High Courts and legal authorities, or better still the establishment of Martial rule, for executive is in reality "quasi-martial."

19. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 23rd June says that the reversal of the decision arrived at twice by the High Court, by the Privy Council sitting far away, will astonish

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 23rd, 1912.

many people.

20. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes :—

NAYAK,
July 9th, 1912.

Lord Macnaghten.
From childhood upwards we have been hearing of a lawyer named Lord Macnaghten in England. We are now old and yet that effete old man is still alive and acting as a judge. It is this Law Lord who has given judgment in favour of Mr. Clarke of Mymensingh. We have read his judgment. The man must be suffering from senile decay. It would be well if he is given one of Lloyd-George's old age pensions and removed from the judicial bench. But, then, in this case there is no appealing from his judgment, it is irrevocable. We must accept it. But we should say that this judgment has not made us lose our respect by one jot

for the Calcutta High Court. Rather our attachment to that institution has increased.

(c)—Jails.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July publishes, from the *Surama* of Silchar, the following allegations made by one Golokram De, an *ex-convict* recently released from the Silchar jail. The allegations, it is said, are serious, amounting to a charge of destroying caste and of committing terrible oppression, and deserve prompt inquiry:—

- (a) The cooks here are not Bengalis, but all Manipuris.
- (b) The food is served out by one man to both Hindus and Musalmans.
- (c) Both Hindus and Musalmans have sometimes to sit in the same room, almost alongside of each other, to take their meals.
- (d) All Hindus, Musalmans, Muchis and Mehters have to sit together and eat.
- (e) Any Hindus objecting to this is thrashed severely with batons.
- (f) The writer, though he was 11 days in jail, was not allowed a bath even once.

The writer in this case himself experienced this chastisement once.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 4th, 1912.

22. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th July draws the attention of Sir Archdale Earle to the above complaint, published in the *Surama* newspaper.

(d)—Education.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes that the Provincial Educational Service seems to be a sort of abandoned child of the Government. The officers of this service are not properly remunerated. Europeans, much inferior to men like Dr. P. C. Ray, Satish Chandra Vidya-bhushan, D. N. Mallik, Syamadas Mukerjee, etc., are drawing much larger salaries in the Indian Educational Service, while these men cannot rise to that service. The minimum salary in the service is Rs. 200, while for the Executive and Engineer Services Rs. 250 is the lowest grade. Let Government raise the pay and prospects of this service early.

BASUMATI,
July 7th, 1912.

24. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th July refers to a statement that the pension to be granted to Mahamahopadhyayas is not to be Rs. 100 per year as stated before but only half that sum, and remarks sarcastically that our pandits will receive thankfully anything they get, if not Rs. 100 then Rs. 50, or even less. The old days of real Pandits with a sturdy indifference to money, who did not accept gifts from Sudras at all, are now gone by.

MUHAMMADI,
July 5th, 1912.

25. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July says that at least half of the Imperial grant of ten lakhs of rupees for building hostels for non-collegiate students in Calcutta should be spent in constructing a new hostel for Musalman students in the Mirzapur quarter of the northern part of the city, and in extending the Elliott Hostel, Baker Hostel, and the Moslem Institute. Musalman students in the northern part of the city often suffer greatly for want of good hostel accommodation for them. The Bengal Presidency Moslem League has, it is said, petitioned the Government in the matter. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael will favourably consider the proposal made above, and thus earn the gratitude of three and a half crore Musalman inhabitants of Bengal.

BASUMATI,
July 7th, 1912.

26. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th July agrees with the Allahabad Sir A. T. Mukerjee as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. *Leader* in holding that Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities should be elected by the respective Senates, and then goes on to remark that, in the Calcutta University, a change of Vice-Chancellor is absolutely impossible. Sir

Asutosh will never let it go out of his clutches. Government has apparently decided to give him permanent possession of the Vice-Chancellorship. And, in any case, the prospect of Sir Asutosh losing office is a dire one to contemplate. Anglicised Pandits, Vidyabagises and Acharyyas will then find themselves without a patron. Many shameless fools will cease to become University Examiners and Lecturers, and will thus find themselves without a means of livelihood. And worthless books will cease to command a sale, for no longer will they be prescribed as University text-books.

27. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th July, while not disapproving of the creation of a new Sanskrit College at Dacca, thinks the duplication of the present Title Examinations uncalled for. The present Title Examinations, of course, require reform badly, as discouraging depth of learning in any one subject.

BASUMATI,
July 7th, 1912.

Sanskrit Title Examinations in Bengal.

28. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July has an article of which a full translation is given below:—

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 5th, 1912.

Allegations against a Hindu teacher of the Dacca Medical School.

A student named Gyasuddin Ahmad, used to read in the first year class in the Dacca Medical School. In the annual examination held in March last, the student acquitted himself with great credit in three out of the four subjects set for the examination, and he would have done equally well in the fourth had he not incurred the displeasure of Dr. Hemchandra Sarkar, the Examiner in Materia Medica. Hem Babu suspected him of having copied his answer from that of another student, and so did not award him a single mark. He has not, therefore, been promoted to the second year class, and so he applied to be admitted into the first year class again. The able Superintendent of the school granted his application on the 4th June. Next, when he went to the school on the 15th June to get admitted, he learnt that the (Superintendent's) order of the 4th June had been annulled that day. The classes of the Medical school began on the 16th June. No student can be admitted in the school after that date and so the boy is passing his time in sorrow, because of his not being allowed to prosecute his studies. The reason of Hem Babu's being displeased with Gyasuddin Ahmad is that, previous to the examination this year the latter drew up an application for aid which he intended to send to the District Board and requested the Superintendent to give him a recommendation. The Superintendent said, "I do not know you, bring some teacher of the school (who knows you) to me." So Ahmad went to Hem Babu and requested him to speak for him to the Superintendent. Upon this Hem Babu told him, "If you have not got the money to prosecute your studies, you had better earn your livelihood by agriculture." Hem Babu dismissed him with these words. On the other hand, Hem Babu has helped many Hindu students in obtaining aids from the District Board. Finding that there was no hope of his getting any help from Hem Babu, Gyasuddin Ahmad asked him whether the Medical school was meant only for Hindu students, and this made Hem Babu fly into a rage. And as a result of this, he has not obtained a single mark from Hem Babu in the examination in Materia Medica. There are competent guards in the examination hall and any student found copying from the answers of any other student or from any other paper, is immediately expelled and reported against. No guard found Ahmad to be copying from any one's answer book. What then made Hem Babu think that he had done so, and why has he (Hem Babu) not awarded him any marks in Materia Medica? Hem Babu's machinations have shut the door of education against Ahmad for this year. In conclusion, we pray to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to order a careful enquiry to be made into Gyasuddin Ahmad's case, and make us happy by enabling him to prosecute his studies.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July refers to the dismissal of a professor (Hem Babu) of the Jagannath College, Dacca, on serious charges brought against him by the Principal of the College, and prays Lord Carmichael to order an enquiry into the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1912.

A Jagannath College complaint.

30. It is rumoured, writes the Dacca correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, that the authorities of a certain college at Dacca send the names and

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1912.

Education! rumours.

addresses of all candidates for admission into it to the police for secret enquiry. Is this rumour true? A new University is going to be established at Dacca. Will the police be entrusted with the work of admitting students into it?

Maulvi Matlub Ahmad, Assistant Inspector of schools, Dacca, has been appointed in Calcutta as Inspector. Is it not a fact that Messrs. Macmillan and Company, brought a serious charge against this Maulvi before the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and that the matter is still under enquiry. Is the Government of Bengal aware of this? Why has the Maulvi been given a promotion before the enquiry into the complaint against him has been finished?

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 24th, 1912.

31. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 24th June cannot understand why reporters are not being allowed to be present at the sittings of the Dacca University Committee now being held at that town.

The Dacca University Committee.

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1912.

32. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes as follows:—

Demand of price of Coronation Medals from a school—"sale of loyalty medals."

Coronation medals were given to students on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation at Delhi, with the object of inspiring feelings of loyalty in their hearts, and it was with great joy that they wore them on their breasts. But now, after a long time, their joy is going to be turned into sorrow. We have received a correspondence in which it is said that, under orders from the Magistrate of Bogra, the local Deputy Inspector of Schools addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Chandrakona Middle English School asking him to deposit the price of the medals distributed among the students of the school, in the Bogra Treasury on or before the 25th May. The letter, moreover, said that the matter should be considered urgent, and that stringent measures would be taken if the Secretary failed to make the deposit before the appointed time. Has the Magistrate thought what a change this letter has wrought in the minds of the students of the school regarding their King-Emperor? The tone of the letter is such as no gentleman can use towards another gentleman. If the Education Department has taken to the use of such language in addressing respectable men, it is necessary that there should be a reform in the matter.

The Secretary of the school will not pay the money from his own pocket. He will have to realize it from students, many of whom are very poor. If these poor students are made to pay the price of their medals, they will do so with tears in their eyes. Will this increase their loyalty? The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MEDINIPUR HITAIISHI,
July 8th, 1912.

33. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 8th July writes as follows:—

The Chairmanship of the Midnapore Municipality.

There is at present a great commotion in Midnapore town over the question of appointing the Raja of Narajole as Chairman of the local municipality. The Raja has promised to pay one lakh of rupees to the municipality for water-works, if he is appointed its Chairman. But at least 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees will be required for constructing suitable water-works for a supply of drinking water to the whole of the town. Who will pay the remainder of the cost? The Raja also will not pay the money he has promised for any other purpose. As regards the personal qualifications of the Raja, he has none which make him fit for the Chairmanship; it will not be possible for him, therefore, to adequately carry on the onerous duties of the post, if he is appointed to it. Mr. Agasti also is enjoying rest and comfort after retirement from service, so that the troubles of the post of Chairman will not suit him well. All these considerations induce us to support the candidature of Mr. B. N. Sasmal for the post. Affairs in the Municipal Office are in such a terrible mess as to require a thorough overhauling. Last year, the Bengal Government censured the working of the municipality in its Resolutions on the working of the municipalities in Bengal. This is why we consider a young and energetic man like Mr. B. N. Sasmal as a fit man for the Chairmanship. The same purpose may, however, be served by appointing Mr. Agasti as Chairman and

Mr. Sasmal as Vice-Chairman. No amount of donation without good administration will improve the condition of the municipality. What the municipality now wants is an able, energetic, painstaking and popular Chairman, be he Mr. Agasti or Mr. Sasmal.

34. The *Medini Bandhab* [Midnapore] of the 1st July writes that the crying need of Midnapore town is an improved system of water-supply. Regular water-works must be established in the town. That is a question of funds and those funds can never be found by the municipality alone. Help has naturally been expected from the local zamindars. There has been a talk of Raja Narendra Lal contributing a lakh, Raja Sati Prasad giving another lakh and so on. But so far nothing practical has come of all this talk.

MEDINI BANDHAB,
July 1st, 1912.

On Sunday last, however, it transpired that Raja Narendra Lal Khan was willing to pay down a lakh of rupees, if he was elected Chairman of the municipality. On coming to know of this, Babu Upendra Nath Maiti and Babu Surya Kumar Agasti, the other candidates for the Chairmanship, withdrew their candidature, the latter resolving to try for the Vice-Chairmanship now.

At 4 P.M. the same day, however, Upendra Babu was peremptorily summoned before Mr. Peterson, Additional District Magistrate, who addressed him thus—"I come to know that you are going to elect the Raja Chairman after having made him sign an agreement to contribute a lakh towards water-works for the town. This is a public scandal." Upendra Babu replied—"That is true; but instead of being a public scandal, I think it a matter for glory." After some further conversation on the subject, Mr. Peterson told Upendra Babu that he would try to get the Raja's election quashed by Government, if he was elected at all. Immediately before this interview with Upendra Babu, Mr. B. N. Sasmal saw Mr. Peterson and was spoken to in a similar strain.

The result of it all has been that the elections of Chairman and Vice-Chairman which were to have come off on the next day, Monday, have been postponed till the 15th July next. In the meantime, we can only reflect that our much prized system of Self-Government is the undying monument of our ex-Viceroy, the late Lord Ripon. And we are at once hurt and amazed to see that monument of that lion amongst men in such a predicament. If we live on, what further degradation of it shall we not see! God save us!

35. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July doubts whether the Magistrate has any right to interfere with the independence of the Commissioners in the matter of electing a Chairman. It is hoped that the Commissioners will not be frightened by the Magistrate's threat into surrendering their independence. If they consider Raja Narendra Lal Khan to be a fit person let them elect him as Chairman in spite of the Magistrate's threat. If their election is declared null and void, let them elect him again. And so on, so long as the matter is not finally decided.

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1912.

Ibid.

36. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July, draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1912.

37. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 6th July asks, does not the Magistrate's conduct amount to an interference with the civil rights of the Midnapore people?

KHULNAVASI
July 6th, 1912.

38. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th July, referring to the incidents noted above, asks if the Additional Magistrate acted rightly in this matter. If he did, how can Local Self-Government develop in the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 5th, 1912.

country? Had Mr. Peterson, seeing the Raja's work as Chairman, come to the conclusion that he was unfit for his office, he might properly have reported to the Government against him. Suppose the Midnapore Commissioners persist in electing the Raja Chairman, even after this expression of opinion by Mr. Peterson, or refuse to accept another Chairman when Government has vetoed the election. Will not things be reduced to a farce then? And who will be responsible for that state of things? If the Raja can be an elected Commissioner, why should there be all this row against his being Chairman?

How can a man who can make a gift of a lakh to the municipality, be said to be indifferent to the question of civic improvement.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1912.

39. A correspondent of the *Bengales* of the 28th June last, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July, makes the serious complaint that on the 27th June a

European second-class passenger in the Down Howrah-Moghulserai train assaulted a number of respectable Indian ladies at Baidyanath Junction, and forcibly ousted them from the carriage in which he was travelling. The authorities of the railway are requested to enquire into the complaint.

SANJIVANI,
July 1912.

40. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, gives a more detailed account of the above incident, in which it is said that the *Feringi*, and there was another *Feringi* in

the same carriage, assaulted the lady and a daughter of hers most brutally, and that it was the pluck and courage of two Bengali youths, unknown to her, which prevented the situation from growing more serious. One of these young men kept the *Feringi* at bay and the other got the ladies out of the carriage. The station-staff and the police asked the *Feringi* his name, but he made no answer. The matter was then wired to the next station, Madhupur. At Madhupur, pressed by the police and the Station Master, he said that his name was James and that he lived at Lucknow and was travelling on a pass. The Station Master asked the police to do their duty. But the police did nothing. Messrs. N. C. Bose, and Co., Attorneys-at-law, have brought the whole case to the notice of the Agent of the Railway. The public is eager to know who the *Feringi* is and what punishment will be awarded in this case.

PRASUN,
July 6th, 1912.

41. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 5th July, says that although the Hooghly-Katwa Railway concern has become a very paying one, the authorities are showing no

inclination to remove the inconveniences of passengers on the line. At Katwa a *kutchra* road joins the *pucka* District Board Road with the station. The traffic of carts carrying goods to the station has made the condition of this *kutchra* road extremely deplorable. In spite of this the railway authorities do not care to make it *pucka*. Only two passenger trains run during the day on the line, and these too are insufficiently supplied with carriages, so that they become overcrowded to the inconvenience of all passengers, specially women and children. The number of third class and inter-class compartments for females in the trains is very small. The station-houses on the line are all very small, and unprovided with any sort of shed for the protection of passengers from inclemencies of weather. Men may under the circumstances get some amount of protection under their umbrellas. But women, who do not use umbrellas, suffer most horribly from the sun and rain. No station is provided with platforms, so that it becomes extremely difficult for women and children to get into trains. There is no fencing along the two sides of the rail-road. This leads to serious accidents to cattle. Moreover, there are no gates at places where village roads meet the line. This is a very dangerous thing. Recently, it led to the running over of a Brahmin youth at Beragram. Again, the trains are not lighted and there is no provision for supplying drinking water to passengers.

RATNAKAR,
July 6th, 1912.

42. A correspondent of the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 6th July says that the stopping of No. 7 Up Kalka Express train from Howrah at Serampore, Seoraphuli, Chandernagore

and Bandel should be discontinued for preventing overcrowding of the train, which causes great inconvenience to passengers booked for more distant places. The writer next complains of the want of waiting-rooms for females at the Ondal Junction station, and of the occupation of the two existing waiting-rooms for males by an aerated-water-vendor and a sweetmeat-vendor.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July publishes a letter complaining of the action of the East Indian Railway authorities in repeatedly refusing to build a waiting-

room for Indian females at Ondal station. This is a junction station and there are long halts often involved in alighting from one train and getting into another.

The waiting-rooms for males at this station also are now occupied largely by a sweet-meat-seller and a soda water seller. This also requires looking into.

44. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th July publishes a contradiction of the allegations noticed in paragraph 50 of the Report on Native Papers for the 6th July 1912.

A contradiction.

NAYAK,
July 10th, 1912.

45. We shall be glad, writes the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 28th June, if the rumour that Government is desirous of enhancing the punishment of Guard Gomes, who

The Gomes case.

SANJAY,
June 28th, 1912.

some time ago committed oppression on a female railway passenger, is true. We hope that the authorities will inflict exemplary punishment on him.

46. What has the Railway Board to say, asks the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July, to the allegation that the Station Master of Hajiganj has been dismissed

Ibid.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 8th, 1912.

because of his deposing against Gomes.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July strongly protests against the alleged action of the Assam-Bengal Railway authorities in dismissing Surendranath Ray, one

"A strange step."

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

of their employes, for having given evidence for the prosecution in the recent case against Guard Gomes. Such action is not calculated to encourage people to co-operate in the prevention of crime with the police.

48. The Railway companies in India exist much more for the profit of the merchants in England than for the benefit of the countrymen here, says the *Daily Bharat*

Utility of the Railway Board.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 3rd, 1912.

Mitra [Calcutta] of the 3rd July. Referring to the memorial submitted to the Railway Board by some people of Rangoon complaining against utter neglect, on the part of a local railway, of the comfort and convenience of the travelling public, and to the general indifference of the railway companies all over, the journal remarks that the Railway Board should not sit idle, and if it does not do anything it should be abolished.

49. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th July is glad that the Chamber of Commerce is agitating over the improvement of the waterways of Bengal. It will

Bengal water-ways.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
July 5th, 1912.

not be a bad thing if a Committee of Inspection, consisting of Bengali and European merchants, of Engineers and Sanitary experts, be formed to inspect these water-ways as suggested by the Chamber. This Committee should keep itself in touch with the District Boards, who should be bound to accept its instructions as to the particular rivers to be re-excavated or the canals to be dug or embanked and so on. A number of dredgers must be employed to keep the channel of all rivers open. The necessary money should be found by levying a duty on river-borne traffic. It will be necessary at first to raise a loan like that for the irrigation or Railway works and the interest on this loan will be met from the proceeds of the tax before mentioned.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July publishes a complaint against the pollution of the water of the stream Nune near Asansol by the discharge into it of

A polluted stream.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

effluents from a local distillery. The water of this stream is used for drinking purposes by the adjacent villages, and the discharge often sends forth an odour which is a source of annoyance to the entire neighbourhood.

(h)—General.

51. Anent the question of compensating Mr. Clarke, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July says:—

The question of compensating Mr. Clarke.

BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1912.

The question is unintelligible to us. What loss has Mr. Clarke suffered for which he should be compensated? He has not lost his service, nor has his salary been reduced,

nor has he spent a single pice from his own pocket in the case. The entire cost of the case has been borne by the Government. Under the circumstances, we are unable to make out what loss he has suffered. If it be the mental pain caused by the judgment of the High Court, it has been compensated for by the judgment of the Privy Council.

The public is not aware of any other loss which he has sustained.

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1912.

52. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July expresses its views on the

The question of compensating above subject in the following terms:—
Mr. Clarke.

Why should Mr. Clarke be compensated? He was charged with abuse of power, but Government bore all the expenses of the case on his side. Now he has been declared not guilty and will get all costs from the plaintiff-respondent. What loss has he suffered for which he should be compensated? Do accused persons acquitted after trial receive any compensation? Will the accused persons in the Dacca Conspiracy case, the Alipur Bomb case, and the Howrah Gang case, who have been acquitted after confinement in *hajat* for one or two years, receive any compensation? Will the people of Midnapore, from the Raja to the beggar, who were arrested and confined in *hajat* on the word of a spy and subsequently released on the Advocate General withdrawing the charge against them for want of evidence, be compensated? Do the people who are unjustly arrested or whose houses are unjustly searched receive compensations? If not, why should Mr. Clarke receive any compensation? We hope that Lord Hardinge will not give his assent to the proposal of compensating Mr. Clarke.

BASUMATI,
July 7th, 1912.

53. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th July hopes Government will not create a bad precedent by compensating Mr. Clarke. Such a policy can never lead to any good, emanating as it has done from an enemy of India, like Sir J. D. Rees.

HITAVADI,
July 8th, 1912.

54. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July is surprised at the proposal of the Government compensating Mr. Clarke and can find no justification for it.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 4th, 1912.

55. If there is anybody who, according to the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th July deserves compensation from the Government it is Dinesh Chandra Sen,

who was made to rot in Jail for 8 months and then discharged on the Government declining to prosecute him, and not Mr. Clarke who received his pay and perhaps travelling expenses, too, from Government.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July condemns Sir John Rees' recent attack on Barrister Judges of Indian High Courts in connexion with the Clarke case as most stupid, malicious and uncalled-for. He evidently forgot that the Privy Council Board itself contained two ex-Barrister Judges of Indian High Courts. Sir John's attack will not influence Indian opinion about Barrister Judges of Indian High Courts by one jot.

Sir John Rees and Barrister
Judges of High Courts.

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1912.

57. On the same subject the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July says:—

Ibid.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the judgment of the High Court was right or that of the Privy Council is right, in the case. It is the independent Judges of Indian High Courts who have maintained the faith of the Indians in British justice, and it is the Barrister Judges who always give evidence of independence in dispensing justice. All Judgeships of High Courts should, in this consideration, go to Barristers and Vakils instead of to Civilians.

NAYAK,
July 9th, 1912.

58. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th July writes:—

Sir John Rees.

A Madras Civilian, named Sir John Rees, after having served in this country and got red like a capon in the household of a Nawab, in the process, has now retired and is residing in England and is an M. P. The man has this merit—that he is utterly untrue to his salt. Fattened on India's food, and regarded as a great man in his own country because of his connexion with India, it is the Indians now whom he seeks to ruin. Mr. Clarke wins his case, the Calcutta High Court is abused, and Rees, intoxicated with jealousy, indulges in open exultation. He says that Mr. Clarke must be compensated—should be rewarded with half a kingdom and the hand of a princess, and the High Court should be sent to perdition. This is fine indeed! What a virtue in India's

* The allusion is to the third incarnation of Vishnu, when assuming the shape of a wild boar he lifted with his tusks the earth immersed in water at the dissolution of the universe.

salt! Rees should now be made Governor-General of India. Who else but a man like this will raise, with his wild-boar's tusks, an India sunk in the sea of discontent? When that shall be done we shall sing (in the manner of the poet Jayadeva)—

Victory to thee O Hari, O John Rees, who hast assumed the shape of the wild boar.

59. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 30th June has an article in English in which the writer endorses the view expressed in the article, "Can we hold India?", published in Pearson's Magazine for November 1911, and observes,—“It is, however, an admitted truth that the people of India prefer to be ruled by their own chiefs, and the administration of many of the leading Native States is not inferior to the British system. However, the question is a very big one, but not too abstruse to receive serious consideration by the Government of India; and it is in fact one that fits in with the outlines of the policy embodied in the Despatch to the Government of India of August last, and the sooner it is given effect to the better for all parties concerned. At all events a real, substantial beginning must be made during the present Viceroyalty.”

Devolution of powers.

60. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th July writes:—

Lord Crewe and Provincial Autonomy.

Recent acts and utterances of the Liberal Government inspired high hopes in the breasts of Indians. Since Lord Crewe's assumption of office in particular, repeated acts of Government have been most pleasing to Indian opinion. Judging from the way in which Lord Curzon had effected the Partition in complete defiance of public opinion, and from the way in which Lord Morley had supported that mistaken policy, the entire body of Indian public thought that from a mistaken sense of prestige Government would never dare go back on its error. All thoughtful Indians were most sorry to contemplate this weakness in the Indian Government. The people of Bengal had thought of petitioning the King-Emperor in person to reunite Bengal, when His Majesty was to be in their midst; but happily His Imperial Majesty, before coming to Calcutta, of his own initiation, reunited Bengal and thereby gave evidence of his sympathy, courage and justice and thus evoked from the throats of millions loud cheers, which gave expression to the love, admiration and loyalty animating the hearts of all India. All India felt at the time that the Liberal Government did not want to rule India in utter defiance of public opinion. The political horizon of India rang with praises of the breadth of view and foresight of the Liberal Government.

Then also the Indians saw with delighted eyes the following golden utterances in the Despatches on the Delhi changes:—

“The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all Provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in case of mis-government, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern.”

Many people at first coming on this passage doubted the evidence of their senses. But reading and re-reading it, educated Indians really came to the conclusion that in the future, near or remote, they were to obtain complete Self-Government under English suzerainty. This caused a great sense of attachment and devotion on the part of Indians to the Liberal Government. Many people really came to feel that the English were a nation of gods, who desired unselfishly the salvation of this old and degraded race. That desire might take years and years to realize, but for cherishing that desire they deserved the thanks of the whole world. Of course it was not stated in the despatch that the Indian provinces were to secure Self-Government on Canadian and Australian lines, but many people imagined that Indians were to secure partial Self-Government under English leadership. It was only the men of short intelligence who would foresee that the Indians would never be able to secure Colonial Self-Government. This form of Self-Government is practically the most advantageous form of Government, for countries enjoying

RANGPUR
DIKPRAKASH,
June 30th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
July 6th, 1912.

full independence suffer from many disadvantages. They have to spend huge sums on navies, and to find the money for the purpose they have to submit to heavy taxation. Canada and Australia are free from all this anxiety. They have not to see to the defence of their own frontiers. This is true substantially, in spite of the small voluntary contributions which are now being made by these colonies for building ships for the British Navy. For they have England to look after them and their safety. They only give such assistance as they can without inconvenience. We cannot of course expect England to grant to India such rights. But we shall be more than grateful for much less—if only Indian public opinion were respected to some extent by the Government, if only our just claims were heard. Indians only desire to make progress in all respects under the aegis of British rule. No intelligent Indians desire to cut off the British connection. The wording of the despatch made many people think that these desires of Indians were about to be gratified, that before the 20th century expired Indians would be able, under English suzerainty, to carry on the government in accordance with their just demands. Mr. Montagu's interpretation of this passage strengthened these hopes. We thought at the time that he spoke with the assent of Lord Crewe in this matter. But some recent remarks of His Lordship have made us despair. He said "I say quite frankly I see no future of India on those lines (*i.e.*, of Colonial Self-Government). I think the experiment is one it is impossible to try. Consequently it is my duty, standing here as Secretary of State for India, to repudiate altogether that reading of the despatch which implies anything of the kind, or that it is the hope or goal of the policy of His Majesty's Ministers or the present Government of India."

We have already said that there is no probability of India getting the same institutions exactly as Canada and Australia. It is useless to consider whether those institutions in India will be a success or not. But steps should be taken to see that Indian opinion is not flouted by the Government of India. We believe that if such a thing is done, the Indian system of government is bound partially, though not wholly, to resemble the Colonial one. We firmly believe that managing the affairs of this country in accordance with Indian public opinion is quite compatible with the effective supremacy of England in India. We cannot understand what objection England may have to such a scheme, which may be called "something approaching the Self-Government enjoyed by the Dominions." Lord Crewe has, however, said that even this may not be expected in the future. If so, the wording of the despatch becomes utterly meaningless. Does Lord Crewe mean that Indian opinion will never be more largely consulted than now, in the management of Indian affairs? If so, what is the future for which India may work with hope? We think Lord Crewe did not mean any such thing. We take it that what His Lordship aims at is to give full consideration to Indian opinion in the management of Indian affairs in the future, and that he does not contemplate an exact reproduction of Colonial forms of government here. Any way, a great doubt hangs over this matter, which should be dispelled by His Lordship at the earliest opportunity.

JYOTI,
June 27th, 1912.

61. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 27th June writes as follows:—

Lord Crewe and Provincial
Autonomy.

We are astonished to know that the despatch caused anxiety to the minds of men like Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon. Did they think that Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe were making arrangements for putting an end to British rule in India? Even if anyone contemplates doing such a thing, shall we allow him to do it? We do not want to say anything about the past; but from our experience of the present, we can say that we are not at all fit for Self-Government. Whether we shall be fit for it in future or not depends entirely on the favour of the British Government. At present, we are busy imbibing Western Civilisation and intent on securing the comforts and affluence of Western countries, at the sacrifice of national character and strength of religion. All the present talk about Self-Government or alien Government is confined to the columns of newspapers and speeches. It has no counterpart in action.

Lord Crewe has done well by plainly speaking out his mind, for it is useless making a noise for attaining an impossibility. Nevertheless, His Lordship's words will greatly wound the feelings of the people of this country.

If such a weighty statement, as is contained in paragraph 3 of the most important despatch of the Governor-General, is controverted in this manner, will the people have much faith in rulers of the Empire like the Secretary of State and the Governor-General? Moreover, the despatch in question is connected with the Royal visit. It was published at the time of Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation at Delhi, and all people believed that it contained a sketch of the future of India according to the desire of the King-Emperor. Taking this along with the message of hope given to the Indians by His Imperial Majesty, they are now dreaming sweet dreams about their future.

62. The *Birbhum Vasi* [Rampurhat] of the 4th July almost justifies the Lord Crewe and Provincial attitude taken up by Lord Crewe in the House of autonomy. Lords *ament* the above question of autonomy in India, and says that in point of ability and moral fitness the Indians are still so far below the mark of self-government, that the prospect of India being autonomous is a very distant one. Our present ambition, continues the writer, to acquire self-government is like the ambition of a dwarf to reach the moon. Our leaders are insincere and untrustworthy. None of them has the qualities that make a good ruler. We must be "men" before we can aspire to have self-government. What with our physical weakness and our moral degeneration, we are altogether unfit for any work of authority. Bengali teachers, Bengali judicial officers, Bengali police officers, Bengali zemindars, Bengali gomostas zemindar's agents), Bengali clerks in law courts and offices, and Bengali businessmen are all dishonest, oppressive, deceitful and corrupt. Ninety per cent of Bengalis do not hesitate to tell lies. In the village they cut each other's throat for petty selfish ends, perjure themselves in law courts, are destitute of all moral and religious sentiments, and are perfectly ignorant of simple laws of sanitation. Education simply gives them greater aptitude for telling lies. We should, therefore, give up all ideas of self-government and try to become "men" both physically and morally.

BIRBHUM VASI,
July 4th, 1919.

63. The *Sanjivani* [Ca cutta] of the 4th July writes:—

Ibid. With the advent of British rule in India Western Civilisation has enkindled a love of freedom in the minds of Indians. An aspiration for *swaraj* (Self-Government) has been awakened in their hearts and they have become eager to acquire colonial Self-Government. From time to time Government also has given them hopes of fulfilling their just aspirations. In 1858, Queen Victoria proclaimed that Indians would be appointed to high posts in the public service according to their ability and without distinction of creed, caste or colour. Lord Curzon wanted to explain away this Proclamation. Lord Ripon established institutions of Local Self-Government in this country with the object of gradually giving it autonomy. Since then Indians have become eager to acquire the boon. The aim of the Congress has been declared to be to acquire Colonial Self-Government. This aim was formally made known to the Government and the public during the great agitation which prevailed throughout the length and breadth of India during the last few years. Lord Minto admitted that a new awakening had come in India and gave every hope of fulfilling the just aspirations of Indians. During his recent visit to India His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of India also delivered a message of hope to them. The Indians have become fit for Self-Government and are, therefore, agitating by constitutional means to secure it for their country. The despatch which Lord Hardinge sent to Lord Crewe on the 25th August last, contained clear references to this Self-Government. "Nevertheless," says the despatch, "it is certain that in the course of time the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the Government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the Supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of Self-Government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern."

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1919.

This makes it clear that the aim of Lords Crewe, Hardinge and the British Government is to give Self-Government to India, to make the Indian provinces autonomous. The despatch made it clear to all Indians and Englishmen, and consequently Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne and other Conservative leaders are violently protesting against the third paragraph of the despatch in which this subject is dealt with. Undoubtedly, the policy which Government has formulated after much thought and discussion, sets forth its aim. But under pressure from the Conservative members of the House of Lords, it is being obliged to give diverse interpretations to its statements on the subject.

One day Lord Crewe said that Government had nowhere spoken of Self-Government, but that as the Government of India was unable to pay attention to small provincial affairs the despatch of the 25th August proposed to give the Provincial Governments independence in small concerns. But the Under-Secretary of State for India clearly said, in a public meeting, that the hopes and aspirations of the Indians must gradually be fulfilled, and that there were clear indications that gradually they must be given Self-Government. Trying to reconcile the despatch of the 25th August with Lord Crewe's speech and his own speech, Mr. Montagu subsequently said in the House of Commons that the speeches they made in public meetings were not the same as made by them in Parliament. The despatch merely set forth what was a very distant aim of the Government. Great unrest prevailed in India and one section of the people was thoroughly rebellious to the Government. There was another class which was not opposed to British rule but entertained high aspirations. Unless these latter received hopes of having their aspirations fulfilled, they too might join the ranks of the rebels. It was, therefore, necessary to tell them on what lines the policy of Indian administration would proceed, and what was the aim of the Government of India, an aim which might not be reached just at present. With this object in view the despatch of the 25th August definitely set forth the ideal of the Government in the matter, but it was not stated after how long this ideal would be realized. But the administration would, however, always have this ideal in view. Here also Mr. Montagu has plainly said that the aim of British rule in India is gradually to establish Self-Government in it.

The other day, however, Lord Crewe has, at the time of the passing of the India Bill in the House of Commons, said that there was no prospect of Self-Government being granted to India on the lines of the Colonies, and that an experiment in this direction was an impossibility. Some time ago Lord Morley also said that it was not possible for him to give the moon to the Indians, that the fur-coat of Canada was not required in India and that, so far as his vision extended, he saw no possibility of Self-Government being granted to India. Perhaps Lord Morley's vision does not extend very far. For it was he who, while admitting that the Partition of Bengal was an unjust measure, said that it was a settled fact and could not be changed; but the moment he made over the charge of the India office to another person the settled fact became unsettled and he himself supported the change. This proves that what is described as impossible to-day in the field of politics, becomes in the course of events perfectly possible to-morrow. The words of Lord Morley or Lord Crewe proclaiming the impossibility of Self-Government in India need not, therefore, at all make us sorry or anxious. Lord Morley wanted to conciliate the Conservatives for getting his Indian Reform Bill passed and Lord Crewe also wanted to get his India Bill passed by an antagonistic House of Lords. We need not, therefore, be anxious about what Lord Morley or Lord Crewe said for satisfying them. The Despatch of the 25th August is the result of extensive thought and is our Charter. Its meaning cannot be warped away by any amount of effort. It admits of only one meaning and that is the gradual establishment of Self-Government in India.

The necessity for Colonial Self-Government in India has been established in the Indian Congress and Conferences, in the national literature of the Indians and the Indian newspaper press. A new aspiration has awakened in the hearts of the Indians. The East has been initiated in a new cult. It does not lie in the power of anybody to check this aspiration of the Indians.

English statesmen also have realized that an ambition to acquire Self-Government has awakened in the hearts of the Indians. Lord Crewe has, while telling the Lords that Self-Government is impossible in India, said that the reasonable aspirations of the Indians must be fulfilled, and that they must be given a larger share in the administration of their country. For the present we do not want more. Acquisition of political privileges or establishment of Self-Government does not depend merely on the favour of rulers. Government will give us new political privileges at the rate we shall acquire fitness for them and make combined effort for acquiring Self-Government. None can disregard the united aspiration of the numerous crores of Indians. The Bengalis made a combined effort for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal and did not give up the agitation against it in spite of insult and oppression, and, consequently, the settled fact has become unsettled. Combined effort has its price. Our country is divided in race, in language, in religion and in customs and practices. But the political interest of all of us is one and undivided. Unable to realize this always we often forget our national interest for the sake of small and narrow party interests. For our national awakening we must be united. We proclaimed—

“One country, one God,
One nation, one mind and heart”.

Keeping this ideal in view Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Buddhists and all will have to muster round one flag. We must become votaries at the altar of equality. Crores of people are lying steeped in darkness, deprived of manliness. They are unable to awaken their powers and take part in the service of the country. They must be raised by the hand, and their power devoted to doing good to the country. All must be united in the national struggle and engaged in working out the national well-being.

In the expanded Legislative Councils non-official members have got some amount of power. In District Boards and Municipalities, also, we have some powers. It should be our effort to see that really independent and patriotic men become members of these Councils and Boards. We can prove our fitness for Self-Government, and acquire power in the service of the country by working independently of the Government, in such matters as improvement of sanitation, spread of education, improvement of the condition of women, raising of the depressed classes, settlement of law-suits by arbitration and so forth. If we engage ourselves with one mind and one heart in the service of the country, Self-Government will soon be within our grasp. There is nothing to be afraid of in what Lord Morley or Lord Crewe has said. There is no doubt that the help of the Government is needed for the progress of the country, but this progress depends to a large extent on our own fitness and ability. If we learn to have faith in our own strength, are guided by true patriotism and begin to struggle unitedly for the welfare of the country, forgetting all small interests, Government will not long keep us out of our just right, whatever Lord Morley or Lord Crewe may say now. The happy day is bound to come on which Self-Government will be established in India, and that day will be regarded a glorious day for England.

64. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 2nd July is surprised at the Lord Crewe and Provincial perverted interpretation put by Lord Crewe on paragraph 3 of the Government despatch on the Delhi changes relating to provincial autonomy. The strange thing is that Mr. Montagu should interpret it in quite a different spirit. Indians have taken the latter interpretation as correct and as giving the view of the Liberal Party. Lord Crewe has shown lamentable weakness in this matter. Evidently he is trying to placate Lord Curzon and his followers, with their narrowminded views. Anyway, whatever his motive, Lord Crewe has not shown political wisdom in this matter. His misinterpretation of this paragraph has impaired the dignity of the Government, and struck a blow at the public confidence in Government. It will create public discontent.

At the same time, there is nothing in his words to make us despair. The agitation for Self-Government we have begun is bound to succeed in time. Let Indians make educational progress and, when they become fit, Government is certain to grant them Self-Government.

CHANDU MISHRA,
July 2nd, 1912.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

Lord Crewe and Provincial
Autonomy.

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July
writes:—

There was a passage in the Government of India's despatch on the Delhi

"The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of Self-Government until at last India would consist of a number of administrations autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern. In order that this consummation may be attained, it is essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any particular Provincial Government."

changes (quoted in the margin) which made our leaders dance in joy. Not in Bengal alone but in the rest of India as well, many worthies have been approving of the transfer of the Capital on account of the prospect thus foreshadowed. People have been, during the past six months, imagining that Government meant to grant to us ultimately the form of government we wanted. And everybody knows that it is Colonial Self-Government that educated India wants; the National Congress before falling into the present degradation having declared as much. The possibility of the attainment of this ideal led many people, heartily grieved at the transfer of the

Capital, not to say anything, thinking of the good to ensue in future. Our leaders were so certain of this that they did not hesitate to advise many people to desist from protesting for the sake of this future good.

Government has been quietly working on all this time, preserving a strict silence. God alone knows whether Lords Crewe and Hardinge were not laughing in their sleeves all the while. At any rate, nobody from the Government side had yet pointed out that the idea that the Indians had obtained from the wording of the despatch was a mistaken one. Now everything has been done, the Government of India has left Calcutta and all agitation against the move also has died down. And Lord Crewe has spoken out his thoughts dispelling our mistakes. Is it possible for us to unravel this political puzzle?

We shall quote now the exact language of Lord Crewe on this point:—

"There is a certain political school in India, of Indians altogether free the taint of disloyalty, who, while agreeing that India must remain under from British rule, look forward to something approaching the self-government enjoyed by the Dominions. I say quite frankly, I see no future for India on those lines. I think the experiment is an impossible one to try. Consequently it is my duty, standing here as Secretary of State for India, to repudiate altogether that reading of the despatch which implies anything of the kind, or that it is the hope or goal of the policy of His Majesty's Ministers or the present Government of India."

Nothing can be a clearer refutation of an erroneous idea. But then Lord Crewe has said that Government would encourage all legitimate aspirations on the part of Indians for practicable forms of Self-Government. And if His Lordship explicitly stated how much is legitimate and what is practicable, had he laid down the exact limits, the darkness in the minds of many Indians would be dispelled; but he has not done so, to avoid the possibility of controversy. This is shrewd statesmanship. Indeed, though we are grieved at these words of His Lordship, we are not surprised thereat. Often it happens that the authorities foreshadow general principles which are not thoroughly executed. Have not the objects, said to have been aimed at by the Press Act by responsible officials, been practically made to cover a wider ground through bad drafting? Why then should we be surprised at Lord Crewe's words now? He thinks the present an opportunity for speaking out and so he speaks out, removing all our anxieties. And if our leaders had been men of intelligence and foresight, they would not have indulged in such exultations and thus made themselves ridiculous at the first moment. Any way, Lord Crewe's language has not made us despair. Lord Morley used equally firm language against undoing the Partition. What then is there in Lord Crewe's language to make us despair? But it will be long before our ideal can be attained. And we must work for its fulfilment also. Our so-called leaders are selfish people, with no fixed views, and their acts do not accord with their words. Can the authorities be guided by the words of such men?

Let all men be reassured by the thought that in the political world, there is nothing which cannot be undone. It is impossible that a Government

which has given Self-Government to a race of enemies like the Boers, will for ever refuse to grant us the same liberties. But we must improve our character, learn self renunciation and have real patriots for our leaders. If we can do these things, success is sure to be ours. It is certain that with hypocrisy and selfishness a nation can never rise. If we can do our part of rectifying these disadvantages the Secretary of State, who now calls us mistaken, will ere long find himself mistaken.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes :—

" Words and Deeds " Government suffer indignity as much as, if not more than, ordinary people, when they cannot make words consistent with deeds. The authorities have repeatedly talked of enlarging the powers of Provincial Governments. But in the recent Financial settlements made with those Governments, their hands have been tied in every direction. The King-Emperor proclaimed that the new provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam were to be constituted with the necessary readjustments of boundaries. But in practice no readjustments were made. A number of Bengali-speaking districts remain separated from Bengal, all agitation notwithstanding. Royal proclamations have repeatedly acknowledged Indians as equal to other subjects of the King, but Lord Crewe stated distinctly that they never would be granted Colonial Self-Government. The dignity of the proclamations would have been upheld had His Lordship said that we should get this right when we became fit for them. Whether we get this right or not is a different question ; but a statement like that of Lord Crewe in this connexion is not calculated to enhance the dignity of Government in the eyes of the people.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July cannot understand what

Lord Crewe and the temporary Capital at Delhi.

Lord Crewe means by saying that the manner in which Calcutta has received the announcement of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi makes it undesirable for the Viceroy to stay any longer in Calcutta. If His Lordship refers to the joy of Calcutta, we may ask if the prolongation of the stay would have made Calcutta weep. It is a most flimsy argument to justify the extravagance and waste involved in building a temporary Delhi.

68. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th July wants to know what is the

The Delhi changes.

mysterious reason which has led a statesman like Lord Hardinge to forego the amenities of Calcutta life and seek a habitation at Delhi. At any rate, he might have waited at Calcutta pending the building of the permanent Capital at Delhi, and if there is anything in the flimsy argument that the Governor-General and the Governor of Bengal cannot safely be allowed to live in the same city, well, Lord Carmichael might have made Dacca his headquarters for the next five or six years. There must be strong hidden reason which leads the Viceroy, utterly oblivious of financial considerations, to move to Delhi where the traditions of generosity and hospitality associated with the ancient rulers are of far too magnificent a scale to suit the purses of present-day Viceroys. The Government is, therefore, likely to suffer in prestige by comparison with the old rulers. Government must recognize that money is wanted for many urgent projects of improvement in India. Why has it ignored these considerations ? The recent territorial readjustments might, with small modifications, have been made most economical. If Orissa and Assam had been kept with Bengal no new Hill station would be wanted for Behar, which could keep Darjeeling, Bengal retaining Shillong.

As it is, the Delhi changes please nobody in Bengal. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Tea Planters, the Mine-owners, the Eastern Bengal Moslems, the Calcutta land-holders, the Bengal zamindars, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and its party, the Calcutta lawyers, all of these are dissatisfied more or less. Surendra Nath professes to be pleased but his Ripon College is now being generously aided by Government. That is why he is a supporter of Lord Hardinge. His henchman, Bhupendra Nath Bose, is an opponent of this change, and he himself will soon come round to the same view if he is honest. It is unthinkable that Lord Hardinge has, for the sake of a whim, caused all this confusion. For confusion there is of a serious nature at Ranchi—papers are scattered about, cases are in arrears, and things are proceeding in a most

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

NAYAK,
July 10th, 1912.

happy-go-lucky fashion. There must be a secret justification for all this. Who will tell us what it is?

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA.
July 9th, 1912.

69. Trilochan Jha from Bettia writes to the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th July to say that, astonished as he is at the unfriendly attitude of the Biharis towards the Bengalis as a result of the Partition, in spite of the former acknowledging the superiority of the latter, the rejoicings at the proposal of a separate High Court for Bihar has all the more stupefied him, the noted Champaran case and the ill-luck of Bihar, specially of Champaran, having presented a gloomy picture before him, but he is helpless seeing the attitude of the Biharis. Surely coming ill-luck to a people deprives it of its good sense.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR.
July 4th, 1912.

70. While a High Court at Patna would be highly convenient for the Biharis, says the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 4th July, it is feared that the Tribunal would not be so independent, and consequently unable to redress the grievances of those appellants who are oppressed by the Indigo planters towards whom the local officials are more or less favourably disposed.

HITAVADI.
June 28th, 1912.

71. The *Hitavadi* [Chittagong] of the 28th June says that even the Biharis are divided in their opinion as to the necessity of establishing a High Court in Bihar. Under the circumstances, an outlay of a large sum of money on a new High Court seems to be uncalled for.

HITAVADI.
July 6th, 1912.

72. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes that the presence of a Bihari on the Viceroy's Council makes Uriyas terribly afraid. They have few influential people among them and they cannot agitate like the Biharis. So they are afraid lest the High Court should be established at Patna, in disregard of their interests. The apprehension is natural. We hope Government will do nothing to lend colour to the idea that agitation will carry the day in everything.

SAMAY.
July 5th, 1912.

73. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th July says that, like the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Government of Bihar and Orissa is bound to prove a heavy burden on the Government of India. It will not be wise to increase this burden by establishing a new High Court in the new province. The Biharis are acting foolishly by demanding all the institutions of an independent province, such as a High Court and a University, all at once. The effect of a partition of the Calcutta High Court will be to create two weak High Courts. If the Calcutta High Court remains in its present state it will never come under the Provincial Government. But a High Court in Bihar will not only be under the thumb of the Government of Bihar, but will deplorably reduce the strength and honour of the Calcutta High Court. This arrangement, therefore, while doing the Biharis not much good, will cause great loss to the Bengalis.

STAR OF INDIA.
July 5th, 1912.

74. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 5th July says that the desire of having a separate High Court and University in the new province is daily increasing, and meetings after meetings are being convened throughout Bihar on the subject, but no one cares to take up the question of having a chartered High Court. The same is the case with the University also. If the Director of Public Instruction becomes its Vice-Chancellor, the separation would have no meaning. Bihar has been separated from Bengal but the Bengalis have monopolised all the offices and appointments in the Courts, and do not like to admit any Muhammadans in them.

HITAVADI.
July 5th, 1912.

75. *Anent* the statement made in Parliament that the power of making acting appointments to the Calcutta High Court Bench will remain with the Viceroy till Bihar gets a High Court, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July asks if the fact of Assam continuing to be under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court will not be made use of to retain this power indefinitely in the hands of the Viceroy to the exclusion of the Governor.

STAR OF INDIA.
July 5th, 1912.

76. While congratulating the *Bihari* of Bankipur on the appointment of His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga as a member of the Bihar Executive Council which means good luck to it, inasmuch as it will have influence with the Government, the

Star of India [Arrah] of the 5th July regrets that, although its contemporary pretends to be a well-wisher of the Muhammadans, it does not hesitate in allowing the publication of such correspondence in its columns as would wound their feelings. It should have asked its correspondents to avoid writing such articles as may create discord between the Muhammadans and the Hindus, and thus stand in the way of the success of the leaders who are trying to bring about unity between the two communities.

77. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th July refers depreciatively to the action on the part of the Maharaja of Darbhanga in accepting service, even though he does so not for the sake of salary but in the public interest. The paper also finds fault with the Government for thinking that the landed aristocracy of the country have a monopoly of wisdom and culture in this country, as is proved by the selection of this and other landholders for Memberships of the Executive Council.

BASUMATI,
July 7th, 1912.

78. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th July reserves its opinion about the work of the Nicholson Committee till its proceedings are closed, but referring to a soldier's letter published in the *Truth* in which exception has been taken to the labours of the Committee being applied exclusively to the army only, which is compared to a dry orange, and it is alleged that in the Foreign and Political Departments money is wasted like water, observes that if Gramophones, Cinematographs and things like these were purchased by officials, as alleged by the soldier, at the public expense it was highly improper. It is inconceivable that such things are allowed by the Government. An enquiry would clear up the whole thing. The paper, however, denies that the army is like a dry orange and that expenditure on it does not admit of reduction. No doubt the subsidy to the Frontier tribes may be stopped as they have forfeited it by their raids on the Hindu British subjects. The chief cause of the high expenditure of Indian administration is due to the employment of foreigners, who are paid much higher salaries than are given to officers of a similar status in any other country under the British rule. So, if there be a real inclination to reduce expenditure, it can be very easily done.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 7th, 1912.

79. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 28th June warns the Musalman community against hurriedly expressing themselves in favour of a partition of the Mymensingh district, on seeing a few Musalmans of Jamalpur jubilantly welcoming the proposal for it. The place where it has been proposed to establish the headquarters of the new district is inhabited by five or six hundred Musalmans. Let the Jamalpur Musalmans think what the fate of these co-religionists of theirs will be. The question of the partition is one which concerns Tangail intimately, and has created a panic among all inhabitants of the district, with the exception of a few Jamalpur men. The authorities ought to give up the scheme. What the district now requires is an extension of the local railway line to Tangail. A partition of the district will weaken almost to the point of destruction, the strength of public opinion in it. Again, even if a partition of the district becomes necessary, Jamalpur cannot, on account of its proximity to Mymensingh town, be, reasonably and in justice to the inhabitants of remote Tangail, the headquarters town of the new district.

ISLAM RABI,
June 28th, 1912.

80. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 2nd July in referring to the proposal to create a subdivision at Daudkandi (see paragraph 67, Report on Native Papers for the 29th June 1912) writes that it is a pity that some interested people are opposing this necessary reform. Let the District Magistrate personally visit Daudkandi before Lord Carmichael goes to Comilla, and judge for himself of the necessity of the reform. If he creates a subdivision at Daudkandi, he will earn the blessings of thousands.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
July 2nd, 1912.

81. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July thanks Government for recognizing merit in a public servant by giving a *jajir* to Rai Ramsaday Mukerjee Bahadur.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

JASOHAR,
July 6th, 1912.

82. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th July takes exception to the new rule sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, permitting all high officers of the Government to keep motor-cars at public cost.

BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1912.

83. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July is glad that Mr. Milne, Deputy Commissioner of Purulia, has been transferred to Bhagalpur as a Joint-Magistrate, after an enquiry by the Divisional Commissioner into the complaints against him already reported (see Weekly Report on Native Papers dated the 6th July, 1912, paragraph 29).

BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1912.

84. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July gives a short account as to how the seed of British rule in India was sown by Dr. Broughton and Dr. Hamilton, two English doctors, who had cured the illness of the daughter of Emperor Shah Jehan and Emperor Farakh Shah, and how from that time the Allopathic system of medicine has spread throughout India and says:—

But Allopathic medicines do not suit the constitution of Indians. Ayurvedic medicines alone suit their constitution. But now-a-days treatment in the Ayurvedic system has become as costly as that in the Allopathic system. Formerly, the services of Ayurvedic physicians could be secured very cheap in villages. They used to visit patients with medicines tied in pieces of cloth and receive small honorariums for their labours. But those days are passed, and *Kavirajes* now take fees and prices for medicines just like Allopathic doctors. Villagers, therefore, become obliged to put themselves under allopathic treatment in Charitable Dispensaries, a form of treatment which does not at all suit their constitution. Disease is consequently increasing in the country. This is a fit subject for an enquiry by the Government. Cannot Government establish Ayurvedic Charitable dispensaries in the mufassal, at least as an experimental measure, and see whether or not poor villagers become less susceptible to disease after use of Ayurvedic medicines? So much for cure of diseases. As regards preventives, the root-causes of insanitation should be searched for with a view to removing them. Prevention of disease, to a great extent, depends on supply of wholesome water and unadulterated food-stuffs.

MUHAMMADI,
July 5th, 1912.

85. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July writes as follows:—

The Government Translation Department.

We are astonished to learn from a friend that Government Translators do the work of translating the *Muhammadi* most perfunctorily. If true, it is a most regrettable thing. What is the use of all our crying about the wants and grievances of our community and country, if it does not reach the ears of the authorities? We hope Lord Carmichael will do us the favour of enquiring into the matter and doing the needful.

MOSLEM
HITAISHI,
July 5th, 1912.

86. The following appears in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July under the heading "A few words on the curtailment of Government expenditure":—

The recent modification of the Partition of Bengal has led to the creation of the posts of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Chief Commissioner. This has resulted in an increase in the public expenditure, and so the Government is trying to curtail its expenses. Its endeavour has, in the main, been directed to the abolition of the posts of poorly-paid clerks, peons and duffries, or to the reduction of their salaries—a thing which means sheer cruelty to those poor Government servants. We, therefore, earnestly request the Government to direct its energies rather to the abolition of highly-paid but superfluous posts, which will not only bring it (the Government) better success in its object but also save its poor employees from oppression. We will to-day invite the attention of the Government to a certain matter, and if our suggestions in this connection be accepted as feasible, we shall deal with other items later on. We hear that a proposal is under consideration of placing the post of Government Translator under the Political Department. We are fully in favour of the proposal. In fact, we have never been able to appreciate the justification of keeping this post under the Director of Public Instruction so long. The work of the Translator belongs, in all reason, to the Political Department, and the continuance of that post under the Director of Public Instruction is causing a good deal of injury

and delay to the transaction of public business. In Madras and Bombay, this post is under the Political Department, and in this province also the late Babu Chandra Nath Bose used to be directly under the Government, the Director of Public Instruction having the control of only certain matters connected with his (Chandra Babu's) office. Hence, it is much better that the post of Translator should be under the Political Department.

We will now show how the expenses may be curtailed—which is the main point of this article. There is an office known as the (Bengal) Library near the Bengali Translator's office. This office receives books, etc., that are published, and prepares a catalogue of such publications. We ask, what is the necessity of keeping a separate office like this, and of spending about a thousand rupees every month over it? We should think that it would be better if the post of the Librarian be abolished, and the officers working under him be set to some other work. We have, after very careful consideration, come to the conclusion that the work done by the Bengal Library does not by any means make it necessary for an office like it to be maintained under the Director of Public Instruction. The Government has, indeed, to spend more money on this office than the work turned out by it is worth. The preparation of a catalogue of books, etc., that are published in the province, the keeping of such publications in custody, the reporting on any obscene or seditious books that happen to be published, as well as the getting up of an annual report, and the registration of all books, etc., that are published—these are the things done by the Bengal Library. Let us now see whether or not this work requires the services of a highly paid officer like the Bengal Librarian. It will no doubt be admitted by everyone, that a civilized and enlightened Government should have a library; but that library ought to be under the Political Department, as is the case in Madras and Bombay, and should not be a concern separate from the office of the Bengali Translator. In Bombay and Madras, there is no such separate post as that of the Librarian. The business done in those two provinces is just the same as in this province. Where then is the necessity of keeping an officer of high rank like the Bengal Librarian? The present Librarian can be employed in the Education Department and a saving of a monthly expense of Rs. 300, can thus be made. An officer of high education will no doubt be necessary for the preparation of the annual report of the Library, and the reviewing of obscene and seditious books. But the rest of the work done by the Library can very well be done by properly trained clerks, as is, in fact, being done now. Previously, reviews of all books published used to appear in the catalogue; and then, of course, it was necessary that a separate officer should be engaged in that work. These reviews used to further the cause of literature, and were of great help to the public in the purchase of books. They used to serve as the guide to many people in the selection of books, and also to give the public an idea of the opinions of the Government regarding current publications. It is a pity that those reviews, which, we must say, constitute the most important work which the Librarian is expected to do, have been discontinued, and the Library thus divested of all its dignity and usefulness. Besides, all important books are now sent to the Imperial Library. What is then the use of keeping a separate post as that of the Librarian? Then, again, from the way in which the catalogue is got up now one cannot but think that it is not done by the Librarian, for it is full of all sorts of errors. Let us now speak of the reviewing of obscene and seditious books by the Librarian. The way in which this work is done is not at all satisfactory, and leads to a good deal of delay in the transaction of public business, and the expenditure of a large sum of Government money. We hear that in the case of an obscene or seditious book, the Librarian, in the first place, sends a report to the police; the police next send it to the Government; and the Government sends it to the Bengali Translator for his opinion, as well as for the preparation of an English Translation of the book. It is quite easy to realize how much time is wasted in this way. Over and above all this, there is the work of translation. Everything done in this connection is done according to the rules laid down by the Government. If any legal proceedings have to be taken in connection with any such book, it is the Translator who is found to give evidence in the witness-box, as it is he alone who has translated the book.

One can easily understand how much time and money are wasted in this way. We also hear that, at times, the opinions of the Librarian upon a book do not commend themselves to the Translator, and that sometimes the more objectionable portions of a book are passed over unnoticed and unprotected. Considering then that it is upon one officer that the responsibility for this kind of work must lie, what is the good of wasting time and money by delegating the task of reviewing and reporting on books and other publications to a separate officer? Cannot the Translator attend to this work? Since it is he who has to do it, is it not better that he should have under him an able officer who would attend to this sort of work? This will save the Government a large sum of money as well as do a real good to the public. What now remains is the annual report. If all other things can be managed by the Translator (and, in fact, this was the case in Bengal, during the time of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, and is still the case in Bombay and Madras), we should think that some officers of the Bengal Library ought to be transferred to the office of the Bengali Translator, who should be entrusted with the task of preparing the annual report. This will add to the efficacy of the work, as well, save a good deal of money, for it will spare the Government the expenditure of Rs. 300 a month or Rs. 3,600 a year. We would, therefore, suggest that the office of the Bengal Library be amalgamated with that of the Bengali Translator, which should be placed under the Political Department, and thus save the Government a considerable expense. If the expenses in every department be carefully reduced in this way, the work of the administration will no doubt be carried on very smoothly. The reduction of the salaries of poor clerks would only add to poverty and discontent in the country. Since the Librarian is an M. A. and an officer of the Education Department, he can very well be appointed to some college or school or to some post in the office of the Director of Public Instruction,

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 8th, 1912.

87. Although the new Factories Act is likely to be a source of inconvenience to both the mill-owners and the operatives, it will, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th July, have to be enforced for the benefit of the English Factories.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SANJIVANI,
July 4th, 1912.

88. A correspondent, named Jitendra Kumar Pakrasi, of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, says that, under the ministership of Babu Mohini Mohan Dhar and Babu Yoges Chandra Das Guha, the Mayurbhanj and Bamra States, respectively, made enormous progress. Of the 28 Garjat States, these two States only have so long maintained a spirit of independence in their internal affairs. In other States, the Political Agent is all-in-all and is addressed as *huzur* by even their rulers. All posts in these States are monopolised by Misras, Panis, and so forth of Sambalpur, who serve the Political Agent, when he comes to visit the States, in a manner which none but he who has seen it can make any idea of. In Mayurbhanj and Bamra alone the Political Agent could not exhibit his powers to such an extent. But now the Mayurbhanj State has come within the power of the Political Agent on the demise of its late lamented ruler. Mohini Mohan and Haridas, who were the right hand of the late Maharaja in the administration of the State, have consequently retired from service for the sake of their honour. It is, however, a pity that they have thus left the State, the people and the Raj family at a time of their sore distress. The people of the State, the Raj family, the Bengali officers, the Pleaders and Mukhtears of the State, are all making constant complaints of their sufferings at present.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

89. Under the heading *Swadeshi* and Boycott the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th July, tells its readers that

Swadeshi Boycott.

their salvation lies in their own hand and those who expect it from the political parties in England are mistaken, for these parties have neither the time nor inclination to attend to any but their own domestic affairs. The various Secretaries of State are the sole arbiters of the destinies of their respective charges. The strong objection of Lord Morley, when Secretary of State for India, to his salary being charged to the British exchequer, plainly shows that that officer wanted to avoid his responsibility to Parliament in matters connected with India. Such being the case the paper asks if it would be wise to spend money in carrying agitation over to that country? A cripple requires support to stand and falls down when that support is removed. India is not cripple but unconscious of its own strength. The problem of its salvation is solved no sooner it becomes aware of its innate strength. The success of the *swadeshi* boycott agitation at one time showed that the Indians were strong, but they are being boycotted now. The *swadeshi* boycott is an innocent and harmless agitation. It resists the inclination to purchase foreign goods and thus creates an inducement to buy indigenous articles. The only hope of India situated as it is, therefore, lies in keeping up the *swadeshi* boycott agitation.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 9th, 1912.

90. The *Faridpur Hitaishi* [Faridpur] of the 25th June counsels all Indians to boycott foreign goods. This has been

"The *swadeshi* agitation."

the custom in this country from ancient times.

This is worshipping the Mother and rendering service to the country. Foreign rule and foreign drain has reduced Indian industries to a most lamentable condition.

FARIDPUR HITAIISHI,
June 25th, 1912.

91. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th July strongly protests against the Government compelling the rayats to

Protest against compulsion.

cultivate cotton in the Canal irrigated area, at the

instance of the cotton merchants who waited upon the Secretary of State on the subject the other day, for it means nothing but harm to the people of this country.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 7th, 1912.

92. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th July commends to the favourable notice of Lord Hardinge the proposals for the

Improvement of Indian cattle.

improvement and preservation of Indian cattle

lately made by Mr. K. S. Jassawalla.

HITAVADI,
July 5th, 1912.

93. Deploring the deterioration and reduction in stock of bovine animals in India owing to various causes, one of which is

A memorial to the Viceroy.

more general use of beef during the British rule as

an article of food than even in Muhammadan times, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 9th July draws attention to the memorial presented to Lord Hardinge by Jassawalla, which the paper hopes will receive His Excellency's kind consideration.

MARWARI,
July 9th, 1912.

94. Seeing the international situation of Europe and the political situation of the United Kingdom, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th July is inclined to believe the rumour circulated by a Manchester

Lord Hardinge's rumoured departure from India.

paper about Lord Hardinge's giving up the Viceroyalty of India.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 4th, 1912.

In this connection, the paper refers to the works of M. Brounet (?) and similar other writers, who consider a war between England and Germany inevitable, owing to the efforts of England to ruin the trade of Germany. The tariff reform agitation in England is another factor which creates inimical feeling in Germany against England. The cause of all this is said to be Sir Edward Grey, and there is no other diplomatist in England able to replace him. In India, Lord Hardinge is likely to be succeeded by Lord Kitchener.

95. Referring to the rumour given currency by the *Capital* about Lord Hardinge's leaving for Persia on a diplomatic mission, and Lord Dudley's succeeding him in

(Lord) Kitchener in India.

India, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 6th July draws attention to the letter of the *Nation's* correspondent, in which he deals with the causes of the unpopularity of Lord Kitchener in Egypt owing to the measures he adopted to suppress the liberty of speech and the press, and says if Lord

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 6th, 1912.

Hardinge has to leave India it is highly probable that Lord Kitchener may be appointed Viceroy of India, because it is the bounden duty of the politicians of England to find employment for Lord Kitchener, and there is no other country in the British Empire where Lord Kitchener may have his Nadir Shahi (despotic) rule. The only difference between the Liberals and the Conservatives is that the latter do what they say while the former possess, like the elephant, two sets of teeth, one for display and the other for the purpose of masticating their food. It is the Liberal Government which will send Lord Kitchener to India. The Conservatives do not make so much of him.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 3rd, 1912.

96. Referring to the jubilee of the Calcutta High Court celebrated on the 1st July, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd instant, makes the following remarks before giving a brief history of the High Court from the time of the East India Company—

It would have been much better if the jubilee were celebrated with greater eclat, the day observed as a holiday in all the courts under the control of the High Court, and number of prisoners released. We have greater concern with the High Court than with the Executive authorities, and deem it to be the protector of our rights, prosperity and liberty. When, on the occasion of an unusual agitation, the rulers lose the sense of distinguishing right from wrong, it is the firm confidence in the justice of the High Court that enables the people to live in peace. We have, therefore, love and regard for the High Court, which is to us the visible symbol of the King-Emperor's justice and punishment. Had the occasion been celebrated on a grander scale, the people of all classes would have joined.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 4th, 1912.

97. European Powers who declare the East unfit for Self-Government, are invited by the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th July to see the Russian Government, which had to requisition the service of the French Police to protect the Czar from the attack of the Nihilists when going to open the Memorial of his grandfather.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
July 5th, 1912.

98. The Secretary of State and the Government of India, says the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th July, have now been convinced of the necessity of having Lady Doctors in India, for it is alleged Indian women go without medical aid, but this is nonsense and the argument is put forward for selfish purposes, and opening a door to English women to earn money in this country.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTHAL DIPIKA,
June 29th, 1912.

99. Referring to the expected visit of His Excellency the Governor to Orissa, the *Uthal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 29th June writes that although Orissa is apparently hung at the tail of Bihar as a means of preserving the equipoise, it lags much behind. The people ought to submit to the Imperial command which has brought about the change, and should lay before their ruler the means which can bring about their advancement. The editor suggests that the various addresses which are proposed to be presented to His Excellency by the public bodies of Orissa should contain, among other things, the following matters:—

(1) The amalgamation of Ganjam and the Uriya-speaking tracts of the Central Provinces with Orissa. This will contribute to the material development of the Uriyas, and will justify and fulfil the object with which the two Bengals were united and Bihar separated.

(2) The location of the capital of the province of Bihar and Orissa at Ranchi, or the residence of the provincial ruler in Orissa at least for three months of the year; and fixing the number of clerks and other officers of the Government Secretariat to be recruited from among the residents of Orissa, or their selection by a Provincial competitive examination.

(3) The continuance of Orissa under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, notwithstanding the creation of a separate High Court for Bihar.

(4) In consideration of the income and circumstances of the residents of Orissa, lowering of the standard of qualifications of members to be elected for the Legislative Council and increasing their number.

(5) Distribution of Government scholarships and Government posts according to qualifications and without racial considerations, by removing the unreasonable distinction created by the Government of Bengal in respect of the different races permanently residing in Orissa ; and permitting the scholarship-holders to read in colleges convenient to them.

(6) Carrying into action without delay the long protracted scheme of opening Overseer classes in the Cuttack Survey School, as it is a matter of vital importance to Orissa.

(7) Suspension of the maintenance of records operations and putting a stop to the revision settlement proceedings until the expiry of the period of the present settlement.

100. Referring to the same subject, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 29th June writes in a similar strain and wants an amalgamation of Ganjam with Orissa, the establishment of a High English School at Angul, and the opening of a light railway line from Cuttack to Angul.

GARJATBASINI,
June 29th, 1912.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th July 1912.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 13th July 1912.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	3,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Pryo Nath Sen	...
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
New	"Worlds Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakraborty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 23 years.	100 copies.
Do.	"Current Indian Cases" (d law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1136. Reverting to the memorial which the inhabitants of the Munshiganj subdivision in the district of Dacca submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal the *Bengalee* remarks :—"The quartering of a punitive police force is an extreme measure and ought to be adopted, if at all, only when all other measures have been found unavailing. It is a serious thing to punish a single innocent man, and the quartering of a punitive police force practically means the punishment of hundreds, sometimes thousands of innocent men. Surely the authorities can have no excuse whatever for imposing this invidious and extremely offensive form of punishment in ordinary times. What officials in Eastern Bengal, however, usually did was to quarter a punitive force in every case where the police were unable to trace the perpetrators of a heinous crime. The people were thus made to suffer not for any offence which they committed but for the inefficiency of the police. Surely we have a right to expect this state of things, so unsatisfactory and so fraught with unfortunate consequences, to be ended with the disappearance of East Bengal as a separate administration, more particularly as East and West Bengal are to-day alike under the administration of a sympathetic statesman, who is determined to rule with justice, magnanimity and commonsense."

BENGALUR,
5th July 1912.

1137. "Separate" in a letter to the *Bengalee* writes:—"Now that Lord Carmichael is here and the allotment of buildings to the Police Court and the Commissioner's Office is to be decided, may I venture as one of the public to suggest that as matters stand it is of the utmost importance that both should be located as far apart as possible. Everything has been done to mufusilize the Calcutta Criminal Court. The trusted agents of the Commissioner of Police, the court inspectors, are always in evidence ostensibly to conduct police cases. The sudden and abnormal rise in the percentage of conviction in police cases is hardly attributable to this fact alone that formerly there was no permanent man to conduct cases. Be that as it may it is well known that gradually one after another three Deputy Magistrates have been introduced, men who have had at least 20 years' experience of mufassal District Superintendents of Police. It is notorious too that the court inspectors have free access to some of the Magistrates' chambers. Over and above this in every case in which there is an acquittal a copy of the judgment is sent to the Commissioner of Police, and I do not know under what law the records of cases are sent to him. Of course these are innovations quietly introduced along with the Deputy Magistrates and court inspectors."

BENGALUR,
5th July 1912.

1138. Commenting on the proposal to restrict foot-passengers to the foot-paths the *Bengalee* urges that it should never be given effect to. Indeed it is very doubtful if the Police Commissioner can make a rule of this kind. By common law a foot-passenger is entitled to walk on the roadway, and if he is damaged in consequence he has cause of action. No driver can insist on a foot-passenger keeping to foot-paths. Can a police bye-law override or abrogate common law?

BENGALUR,
5th July 1912.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1139. Commenting on the High Court of Bengal the *Herald* writes:—"For the time preceding the partition of Bengal it is sufficient only to point out whenever a wrong was done to any body by any act of the all-powerful lower court *hakim*, be he a native Judge or a member of the heavenborn service, the aggrieved party was sure to have redress in the hands of the "High Court" which but for a brief while during the incumbency of one Chief Justice only was at once an

HERALD
4th July 1912.

object of veneration to the sufferer and of terror to the aggressor. This had always been the position of the Supreme Judicature in Bengal till the time, when the country was thrown into the throes of the most violent agitation the country has ever seen. In that storm and stress the rulers forgot whether an offence was a simple breach of the ordinary law of the land or it was the outcome of revolutionary principles. Protest against a measure of the Government was taken for efforts to undo that Government itself. While it must be admitted the popular side too was not free from excess. During that period was seen by every calm observer the sterling value of an institution like the High Court. When all seemed out of their bearing, shown only too plainly in all directions, it was the High Court in Bengal which restored the equilibrium. No one can say where matters would have ended if the affairs in Bengal continued in the way they were doing and the confidence of the people was being shaken. For the growing impression in the minds of the people was that the British members of the Judiciary were in the tumult of the occasion, doing the same mistake as the Executive of the land in confounding all the activities of the people with revolutionary acts. And that the former, in fact in every decision given by them, were influenced by a mis-directed patriotic feeling."

HINDOO PATRIOT.
5th July 1912.

1140. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holmwood's observation on the cotton gambling case that the police had ample power by which they could put a stop to this evil, the *Hindu Patriot* writes:—"Members of the legal profession are only too numerous in these days, and many of them are only anxiously waiting to be given a case in which they may be able to prove that the police exceeded all lawful authority in bringing a case of nuisance where it may be shown that there was no nuisance at all. The police are being egged on to do something in this matter, and it is not improbable that those who are now egging them on will lightly throw them overboard if they happen to fail in their prosecution."

To exemplify this the paper refers to Mr. Clarke's case. "If the Privy Council had been of the same opinion as the Calcutta High Court the public in India would never have heard the end of the matter, and no stone would have been left unturned to obtain the degradation of a responsible officer of the Government. No epithets would be too strong in denouncing what would be termed his highhandedness, his attempt to set the smooth course of law at defiance and his trespassing into the house of, and molesting, an innocent man. In the same way, now that he has been proved to be the aggrieved party in the suits launched against him; it is nothing but fair and proper that the Government in protecting the rights of one of their servants and seeing that he was put to a lot of inconvenience and trouble should compensate him in the best way as they may think fit."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th July 1912.

1141. "A" writes to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding the mukhtearship examination:—"Unlike other examinations the candidates for the mukhtearship do not require to attend any school or any college,—there being no school or college for the purpose. Moreover, the poor candidates are to suffer the hardships of a most difficult examination to the full extent. The text-books prescribed for them are nearly the same as those for the Pleadership candidates. Mukhtears are to keep 50 per cent. pass marks in each paper and 66 per cent. in the aggregate. A very high percentage indeed! Another most unpleasant and bothersome thing is that the candidates are to undergo a *viva voce* examination invariably held by junior Barristers and other legal practitioners. Taking a rough percentage of the last ten years' result I find that only 20 per cent. of the candidates generally pass this examination."

TELEGRAPH.
6th July 1912.

1142. With reference to a case just concluded in East Bengal in which a boy belonging to a respectable family was found in suspicious circumstances to be in possession of a bag containing revolvers, daggers and ammunition, the *Telegraph* writes:—"The incidents related in this connection are sensational in all conscience; and if we at all refer to the case it is because we had been hoping that anarchy and unrest were at an end. Of course a sporadic case must not be allowed to warp our judgment or lead to conclusions adverse to any class or community."

One should never judge of a people by one or two cases; and the folly of such action was clearly demonstrated by the 'Age of Consent' measure. We hope that Lord Carmichael will not allow this case to prejudice him in any way against our young men; his Lordship should regard it as the exception which proves the loyalty of the millions of whose destinies he is the sole arbiter."

1143. The *Telegraph* writes that cases of Europeans, specially soldiers, shooting villagers still continue to sit as a nightmare on the breast of the Indian public; and no wonder that this should be so when it is remembered that while the deaths of Indians have always been absolute facts, adequate punishment to the murderers has never been the rule.

Cases of Europeans shooting villagers.

TELEGRAPH,
6th July 1912.

1144. In the course of a long article on the Mymensingh case the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Is it necessary for us to describe the nature of official lawlessness, which must follow, if a Magistrate refuses to comply with the required formality, by recording the grounds of his belief before he proceeded to search? He may enter any house at his sweet will, nay, desecrate even a temple or a mosque, or the sacred precincts of a Hindu or Muhammadan zanana with impunity, simply on the baseless report of a police spy that arms were to be found there. The Mymensingh case would have never cropped up if Mr. Clarke had faithfully observed the section of the Arms Act; for, in going to record the grounds of his belief, he would have found that the cutcherry could not contain any arms, as none was found there on the previous night's exhaustive search by the Police Superintendent; and all this scandal might have then been avoided."

Mr. Clarke's case.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th July 1912.

1145. With reference to the Privy Council judgment on the same case the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The judgment will cause greater surprise than the telegraphic summaries which had been received before and on which we had based our articles. It contains several glaring errors of fact which their Lordships in the Privy Council could easily have avoided if they had only taken the trouble to carefully go through the judgments and decrees of the High Court which they took upon themselves to reverse! The finding on fact that the search was conducted in an excessive manner has not been reversed by the Privy Council. That being so, how could their Lordships upset the decree of Mr. Justice Fletcher? This is a legal feat which, we fancy, only the highest appellate court is able to accomplish."

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th July 1912.

1146. Commenting on the same subject the *Bengalee* writes:—"Of course we bow to the judicial decision of their Lordships. If the law is, as has been laid down by the Privy Council in opposition to the views of three High Court Judges, that a Magistrate may search a house for arms without recording the reasons therefor, then we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner the law is amended the better for the people. In times of excitement such a law would be liable to grave abuse. It is a menace to the liberty of the subject which should be removed as promptly as possible."

Ibid.

BENGALIEE,
9th July 1912.

1147. Reverting to the Lahore case the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"There is one phase of the Lahore Dog Shooting Case which, we hope, will not be lost upon the civil and military authorities in India. Lalbot, a witness for the defence, wanted to increase his earning by doing an extra job and hearing from Peskett about the work of shooting of dogs applied for it to the Cantonment Magistrate and got it. Everywhere in India this butcher's work is done by mehtars and dhangars, and is not the spectacle degrading enough that British soldiers wearing the King's badge should do the low work of shooting dogs at 6 annas per head? Add to this the fact how this arrangement may lead to tragic results as the case in question points. That being so, British soldiers should never be entrusted with this work. Talking of the Lahore Dog Shooting Case we think some compensation should be given to the family of the deceased."

Lahore shooting case.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th July 1912.

1148. With reference to the judgment of the Privy Council in Mr. Clarke's case the *Bengalee* urges:—"Agitation is a game at which two can play, and we are resolved

A proposed public demonstration.

BENGALIEE,
11th July 1912.

to show to the world by a public demonstration, the character of which even Sir John Rees will not be able to challenge, what we think of the High Court and of the esteem and confidence which it inspires. Already there has, indeed, been a manifestation of public feeling on the subject. On the occasion of the Jubilee of the High Court—unfortunately the date was not widely known—Bengal and Bihar thundered forth their greetings through their Bar Associations expressing, at the same time, their unstinted confidence and their sense of deep gratitude to that tribunal which for the last fifty years has been the palladium of public rights. Among the great gifts of British rule to India is the gift of impartial justice, fearlessly administered, without consideration of race, colour or creed. That institution which has watched over this gift from its cradle, which has fostered it, has dispensed justice without fear or favour, has consolidated the foundations of Imperial rule, and has done a service to England and to India, the magnitude of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The public of Bengal will not, so far as it lies in them, allow this tribunal to be aspersed; and the great demonstration which, we hope, will soon be held will be significant of the attitude of the public opinion of the province and of the contempt in which the critics of the High Court are held. It would be as well for the proposed public meeting to record a resolution and to express the firm determination of our people not to be diverted from the pursuit of that goal to which the despatch points in terms as clear as language could be. The despatch has set before us the end and aim of British policy in India which in a large measure coincides with the trend of our national aspirations. No statesman, no priest or prophet will ever be permitted to interrupt us in our efforts for the attainment of provincial autonomy which has been promised to us by the Government."

(c)—Jails.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1912.

1149. Referring to Srijut Golakram Dev's description of his jail experiences at Silchar the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asserts:—

The Silchar Jail.

"The allegations are so serious that they should attract the immediate attention of the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner to enable him to make a sifting inquiry into the matter. No Hindu convict in the above jail can preserve his caste intact if he is really treated as described by Srijut Golakram."

(d)—Education.

MUSALMAN,
5th July 1912.

1150. The *Mussalman* regrets to say that not a single Muhammadan is among the recipients of the State technical scholarship this year. The journal does not know whether the present decision of the Government of India is alterable and whether at least one or two Muhammadans can yet be awarded any of the scholarships; if not, it now urges upon the Government the desirability of recognizing the claims of the Muhammadans in future in this connection and hope the community will be justly and equitably treated in this matter.

State Technical Scholarships.

HERALD,
6th July 1912.

The Baptist Mission Hostel at
Dacca.

1151. The *Herald* brings to notice that quite a sensation was caused on the morning of Friday, the 5th July, when 44 out of the 45 members of the Baptist Mission Hostel walked out with all their belongings. The reason for this rupture lay in the order of the Superintendent of the boarding obliging the 44 Hindu lodgers to dine with the 45th who was a Christian.

The boarders could not believe the Mission authorities so ignorant as not to know that for a Hindu dining once meant the same thing as dining any number of times and naturally thought this order of the hostel authorities as an effort to defeat the objections of the Hindu boys. That everything is not quite above board with the Missionaries, and what they did cannot bear the light, seems to be the truth as on repeated enquiries by the paper's representative the hostel authorities refused to give any information.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th July 1912.

The Dacca University Scheme.

1152. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* brings to notice that the conference which sat in Calcutta to discuss matters relating to the Dacca University Scheme for a week or so has

broken up. The outside public are, however, in the dark as to its proceedings. As the matter was one in which the public are vitally interested one wonders why the proceedings were not made public. The paper believes that nothing would have been lost by taking the public into confidence in the matter.

1153. With regard to the same subject the *Herald* writes:—"The Committee, now that its deliberations are over, is in all likelihood giving the final shape to its recommendations. We would in that connection place clearly before the members that the whole question hinges on the constitution of the governing body of the new University. To have a welcome from the people of the country this body should be independent of all kinds of outside influence. As the body will be the guardians of an educational institution the guiding principle of all their activities should be to foster that education alone in all its aspects. The extent to which the governing body will stick to this principle will indicate the measure of the success of the new scheme which to all intents is one of the most momentous departures."

HERALD.
8th July 1912.

1154. The *Bengalee's* own correspondent at Comilla writes:—"The Comilla Zilla School has been suffering a great deal from constant changes in the teaching staff and very often from want of a sufficient number of teachers owing to the delay in appointing substitutes for teachers transferred. It is hoped the attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to this matter and the complaint will be removed by the appointment of a sufficient number of competent teachers."

BENGALIEE,
8th July 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1155. The *Herald* brings to notice that the Chandpur public is greatly surprised to see the publication of the names of the members of the Local Board in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the last week. "The members consist of two *ex-officios*, one Hindu and three Muhammadans, of which two are quite unknown to the public. There is no elective system in the Local Board. Members are appointed by nomination which also, we understand, is not made quite in conformity with the rules regarding the appointment of the members of the Local Board. The present Subdivisional Officer is a new-comer. It is not known at whose suggestion the present selection has been made. The public are quite at a loss to make out the cause of the removal of Babu Basanta Kumar Ghose, Pleader, who had so long been working conscientiously and who always looked after the interest and welfare of the public."

HERALD,
8th July 1912.

1156. Commenting on the system of local self-government the *Bengalee* writes:—"The working and constitution of the District and Local Boards have been a source of legitimate grievance to the people. It is well known how the intentions of the late Lord Ripon were thwarted in this matter. The great point is the measure of official control that will be preserved over these local bodies. The bulk of official opinion will naturally lean towards keeping this control undiminished. The non-official view is quite the reverse. We mention this as one of the several instances where substantial difference of opinion exists. Under the circumstances we think it absolutely necessary that the Government should hear the other side of the question. We hope that Lord Carmichael will ask the leading political associations to submit their views as to the changes which they think it is necessary to introduce in the present system."

BENGALIEE,
8th July 1912.

1157. In the course of an article on sanitation the *Indian Empire* suggests that Calcutta should follow the measures proposed by Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust of Bombay. Special attention should be paid to tenements which are often unfit for human habitation. Zenana ladies of the poorer class and children should be particularly provided for. So long as the social conditions of India remain what they are this would appear to be the only possible remedy of insanitation among the poorer classes. It is our women and little children

INDIAN EMPIRE,
7th July 1912.

of whom we should think first. Any scheme of sanitation which leaves them out will be incomplete and ineffectual. It is to be hoped that the sanitary conscience of the Indian community will be roused to this question.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALUR,
10th July 1912.

1158. The Madaripur correspondent of the *Bengalee* brings to notice that a steamer service has lately been opened from Madaripur to Khulna and back. The much-talked-of "Bil route" for which a large sum of money has been sunk by the Government is at last going to be utilised for facilitating the communication between Calcutta and Madaripur and other outlying places. It is a matter of great regret that the object for which the Bil route has been excavated is going to be frustrated by the way in which the company is going to run the steamers. It was expected that the line would gradually improve and the company or companies concerned would look more to the comfort and convenience of the passengers and arrangement would be made to shorten further the distance between Calcutta and Madaripur. But the company for reasons best known to them instead of a direct line have converted it into a feeder service to an obscure steamer-line known as the "Khulna-Boalmari line." The result has been that the passengers who are bound for Calcutta cannot now catch the Khulna express, and instead of reaching Calcutta at 10 P.M. they now reach there on the following morning. This is positively a retrogressive step which ought to be remedied.

HERALD,
5th July 1912.

1159. Reverting to the case of Gomes, a guard in the Assam-Bengal Railway, the *Herald* urges that it is a duty which the Railway Company owe to the public at large and to themselves to re-instate Babu S. N. Roy, Station Master of Hajiganj, fully compensating him for his losses. One of their servants was accused of the basest charge which, if true, no longer leaves to any one the claim to be any longer called human. Though let off in the lower court with a slight punishment the charge was substantiated. In elucidating what actually the truth was it behoved the Assam-Bengal Railway authorities to render all possible help. Without doing that, they publicly visited their displeasure on another Assam-Bengal Railway employé who had the courage to stand by truth and honour. Not only that they dismissed this officer altogether from the service though the dismissal is afterwards withdrawn. This will so much lower the Assam-Bengal Railway in the estimation of the public that in its eye an analogous position will be given to them to what they occupied at the time of the Shahatoli case, with this difference that formerly it was the property of its passengers which they could not save from outside marauders and now it does are to protect the honour of its female passengers from the clutches of its own officers.

HERALD,
9th July 1912.

1160. The *Herald* writes:—"We understand that the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with a view to remove the difficulties and inconveniences of the people of Mymensingh, requested the Assam-Bengal Railway authorities to survey and report about a railway line from Bhairab to Durgapur *via* Krishorganj, Isvarganj and Netrokona with a branch line from Isvarganj to Mymensingh, and it was done long ago. It will appear from the report of the District Engineer of Assam-Bengal Railway, dated the 15th July 1911, that the line would be a very promising one even from a financial point of view. It would open up an extensive coal-field in the Garo hills which may be worked out for a century with a daily outturn of 3,000 tons of coal better than from Bengal fields. This line would be a very useful one for the people of Eastern Mymensingh. This is strongly recommended by the Assam-Bengal Railway Board, and it is, we understand, awaiting the sanction of the India Government, and we have no doubt, in the interest of the public convenience, the Government of Lord Hardinge will be pleased to accord its gracious sanction to the proposed railway line which is sure to remove the dire inconveniences which the people are keenly feeling for more than a decade. It may be added that the existing railway line is quite

inadequate to meet the requirements of Eastern Mymensingh. The extent and population of the district demand that undertaking in this direction should be more largely resorted to."

1161. A "Munsif" writes to the *Bengalee*:—"I was travelling in an inter-class reserved compartment from Howrah to this place (Sasaram) on the 30th April last by the

A Railway complaint.

Up Bombay mail, which left Howrah the previous evening. On the morning of the 30th April when the same train halted at Gaya platform I was taking a cup of tea when a T. T. I. of the E. I. R. came and demanded to see my tickets. I asked him to wait till I had finished my cup. To this he again demanded the production of tickets, but I replied that it was physically impossible, as he could himself see that both my hands were engaged, and I again asked him to wait till I had finished the cup. This polite and reasonable reply was too much for him, and he said, "You bloody, hurry up." I asked him to be polite and to hold his tongue. I asked him if he knew whom he was addressing, to which he said, 'A Bengali Babu,' in a contemptuous manner, as if a Bengali Babu was beneath his dignity to talk to. To this I at once retorted, saying that I was a Bengali truly, a full-blooded Bengali too and not a half caste Eurasian. Then he asked a guard who was passing by to call the Station Master on duty. By that time I had finished and returned my cup, and then I brought out the tickets I had with me. After checking and noting them in a book he was walking away with them, and when I demanded them back he said that he was not only not returning them but would also detain me, and then asked me to accompany him."

On his arrival at Sasaram the Munsif reported the above facts to the Agent, East Indian Railway, with the result, as he tells us, that he was told, after a long delay, that it was he who had abused the Traffic Inspector on the latter demanding tickets from him. The agent added that he proposed to hold another enquiry in the presence of our correspondent. The latter asked him, through his pleader, to hold the enquiry at Sasaram. The agent, however, insisted on the enquiry being held at Gaya, which our correspondent had to decline, as he tells us, because it was not possible for him to obtain leave to go there and take his witnesses there. The journal commenting on the incident continues: "The agent having refused to hold the enquiry anywhere else than at Gaya the Munsif tells us that he has now no other alternative left than to have recourse to law. It would be a very great pity if he had to do so. It is certainly to the interest of the East Indian Railway to see that this is not done. When a complaint is made against one of their officers, especially by a person occupying a responsible position in society, it is in much the interest of the company as of the aggrieved individual that it should be properly enquired into; and it is essential if a proper enquiry is to be held that the individual concerned should be afforded all possible facilities to prove his case."

(h)—General.

1162. Inveighing against the unfair treatment of the Indian Muhammadans

Indian Muhammadans and their legitimate claims.

by Government the *Mussalman* asserts:—"We have always said that let a standard be fixed for employment in a certain department and do not take any Muhammadan if no Muhammadan candidates come up to that standard, but when Muhammadans with the requisite qualifications are available—and we say they are always available now-a-days—a proportionate share of the appointments must be given to them although there may be a large number of non-Muhammadan candidates having qualifications above the required standard. But, instead of doing this, sometimes the authorities have recourse to nepotism, of course under the influence of some highly placed gentlemen, and appoint incompetent Muhammadans to posts of responsibility, and when they prove to be a failure they are turned out with the remark that Muhammadans are incompetent. This is the way of the authorities, and it is in this manner that the charge of incompetency is brought to the door of the Muhammadans. We protest against this method of selection which brings calumny on the community, and we urge that selections of Muhammadans as well as non-Muhammadans should be on the lines indicated above."

BENGALIAN,
5th July 1913.

MUSALMAN,
5th July 1913.

MUSSALMAN,
5th July 1912.

1163. Commenting on Lord Crewe's declaration that it is impossible to extend self-government to India the *Mussalman* Provincial autonomy. urges:—"Lord Crewe should bear in mind that no

reactionary declaration, from however high quarters it may come, can impede the onward march of a people; the hand of the Divine Dispenser of all things is manifest there, and it is not in human power to arrest their progress; all obstacles are sure to be washed away like straws in a strong current. Lord Crewe will do well to remember that the educated Indians are not at all satisfied with their present condition, and that they do not consider their lives worth living, without the expectation of the administration of the country being, in the course of time, conducted on colonial lines. The goal may be distant, and they may not attain it in their lifetime, but the constant keeping in view of that goal is the only impetus to their social and political activities, without which their life is impossible. They will never remain satisfied with their present condition of helots in the Empire and are determined to adopt all constitutional means for the attainment of their goal."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th July 1912.

1164. With reference to Parliamentary speech of Sir J. D. Rees and the Earl of Ronaldshay on the Delhi changes, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"On the whole, both Sir J. D.

The Delhi changes.

Rees and the noble Earl have represented fairly the Bengal public opinion in regard to the Delhi pronouncements; only in one respect they have not told the whole truth. The re-partition of Bengal has one bright spot for which the whole Hindu community is deeply grateful to the Government of Lord Hardinge, namely, the re-union of the two Bengals. Barring this sweet feature of the changes they are bitter all along the line in every respect. In the threatened dismemberment of the Calcutta High Court even those few Bengali leaders who, under the influence of some of our esteemed English friends, supported it now deeply regret their thoughtless action. As regards the unutterable nature of the grief caused in Bengal by the transfer of the capital to Delhi, Babu Bhupendra Nath only frankly described it in his speech as Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th July 1912.

1165. "One of the people," Sylhet, writes to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

European tea garden managers
versus coolies.

enquiring whether the attention of Lord Hardinge has been drawn under the rules to the several cases of European tea managers versus

coolies, that came up for trial in the criminal courts at Silchar and Karimganj within the last few months.

It would, indeed, be mincing matters to deny that the way in which all these cases have been tried has produced a deep impression on the minds of the people in this part of the country; so it is earnestly hoped that Lord Hardinge's Government will take a note of it and do everything to re-assure the public mind in this respect.

TELEGRAPH,
5th July 1912.

1166. The *Telegraph* writes as follows:—"There is a talk of raising one Eurasian regiment, if not more. The experiment may perhaps be tried by the authorities; but if

Eurasian regiments.

Eurasian regiments are to be raised the Government should also consider the advisability of employing the Bengalis in a similar manner. It is undeniable that so far as physical fitness goes, as also loyalty and intelligence, there is nothing to choose between Bengalis and Eurasians. On the other hand, the former has given proofs, again and again, of their fitness to bear arms in the defence of their country and the British Government. We have it on record how the responsible rulers themselves as also Anglo-Indian journals have borne testimony to the gallant conduct of Bengali police officers in the face of danger; and after this to deprive them of the right and privilege of bearing arms in the service of the State can never be fair to them. We, therefore, hope that along with the question of raising Eurasian regiments the claims of Bengalis too will not be overlooked."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th July 1912.

1167. In the course of an article headed "Progressive India" the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"The conflicting opinions of 300

Progressive India.

(sic) intelligent human beings kept out of their

birthright at present and waiting to receive the same from a benevolent Government when the time is ripe should be quite enough to stagger any Indian administrator if he were not supported by the conviction that he is

acting in the best interests of 300 intelligent human beings though there may be acute differences among their number. It is consequently quite evident that the striking though necessary changes which were brought about by His Majesty the King-Emperor's recent visit to India should have appeared to some people in one part of the country as somewhat novel, and that it would be far better for the people if they had not been afflicted with them. The problem of administering to 300 intelligent human beings kept out of their birthright is more difficult to-day than ever it was before, and it consequently behoves everybody having the welfare of India at heart to cherefully accept all the changes which have been recently made, and to be prepared for other changes which may follow, all brought about in the course of natural evolution and all working for the ultimate good of the people of India."

1168. Adverting the riot between Kabulis and Bengalis on Sunday, the 30th June, in Beadon Square the *Telegraph* observes:—"The Pathan element is undesirable,

Beadon Square riot.

and this has been urged both by Indians and Europeans again and again; and yet the authorities have taken no steps to prevent its causing mischief. How can the people feel that their lives and properties are safe? The first duty of every Government is to protect the subjects. Where, we ask, is this protection? It cannot and need not be an impossible feat to adequately meet the Pathan danger. They should not be allowed to enter British territories without a passport each, which should be seen and franked by the police officer of every locality they go to. There should be census of all Pathans living in British territories, whether temporarily or permanently, and every one of these should be provided with a pass showing the places they may visit. Then they should be required to live, as they actually do now, together by themselves and each such settlement should have a punitive police force to keep them straight, the cost of which should be found by them. They must also be totally disarmed. At present punitive police forces are quartered at the mere whim of policemen mostly to shield themselves from the charge of inefficiency, at the expense of, though, in the teeth of the protests and protestations of the people. There can, therefore, be no objection to the attaching of punitive forces to Pathan colonies and settlements."

TELEGRAPH,
6th July 1913

1169. In the course of an article on the bestowal of titles the *Comrade* writes:—"It is an open secret that the promotions that are now available for the Indian servants of

Bestowal of Titles.

Government are anything but an adequate recompense for really deserving service; and not unoften the Government has to fall back upon the auxiliary reward of recompensating life of incessant activity by awarding titles and badges. Thus whatever reduces the value of these titles in the public eye necessarily weakens their incentive to earnest endeavour. We fail to see the logic of the Government systematically forgetting to consult the views of the would-be recipients before finally gazetting the award of the titles. Such prior consultation is quite as indispensable for saving the face of the Government as for protecting deserving Indians in the Government service from the odium in which many non-official Khan Bahadurs and Rai Bahadurs have involved these titles.

COMRADE,
6th July 1913.

1170. The *Indian Mirror* is pleased to note that the people of Goalpara have no desire to come under the Governor of Bengal as their wants will be better met by the

The people of Goalpara.

Assam Government than by the Calcutta Government. The educated people of Goalpara and Sylhet have better prospect of employment and in larger number by Sir Archdale Earle than by Lord Carmichael, who will be more or less under the influence of the Calcutta Hindus and Dacca Muslims. The agitation for inclusion of Goalpara and Sylhet, which was organised from Calcutta, is dying a natural death in consequence of the Chief Commissioner's just dealing with the people of those two districts.

INDIAN MIRROR,
7th July 1912.

1171. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains against Mr. Kelly, the Deputy Accountant-General, who began to make changes in the appointment of the clerks as soon as he heard that the Burma Audit Office, now in Calcutta, was to be removed to Burma. Most of the clerks, who have been transferred to the Burma Audit Office, were previously transferred to Calcutta

Mr. Kelly, Deputy Accountant-General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th July 1912.

from other circles on the ground that they could not maintain themselves and their families in distant lands. They therefore desire more kindly consideration than they are receiving.

HERALD,
3th July 1912.

1172. The *Herald* believes that the Special Works Division, Dacca, will soon be abolished. The transfer of the Imperial seat from Calcutta has not caused any reduction of

Dacca special works.

any of the existing four divisions in Calcutta while in Dacca which is growing into importance, being a second capital, it is not considered necessary to keep two divisions. On the other hand, the paper fancies if Dacca is to receive the tender care of the present-day-government, the abolition of a Public Works Division in Dacca and the eventual creation of two more divisions for the West Bengal would suggest the other way. The journal hopes the Government of Lord Carmichael will take the above facts into consideration before the division alluded to is abolished. Moreover, it is incumbent upon the Government to take up the question of improving the sanitation of Dacca where the municipal arrangement is proverbially bad, and this can only be done with adequate public works arrangements.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th July 1912.

1173. Referring to the passage in Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords regarding the Executive Council for Bihar the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* urges:—"Is it not a

curious sight that, while the bigger and the more advanced United Provinces and Agra and Oudh could be safely left to the hands of a single Lieutenant-Governor without an Executive Council, the same thing cannot be done in the case of Bihar? We must say that these Executive Councils are a dead-weight on good Governors. We very much wish we in Bengal had not one; for, in that case, Lord Carmichael, free and unhampered, might have proved a greater blessing than he is expected to be. As ill luck would have it under the Parliamentary Statute the Governor of a Presidency is bound to have an Executive Council, and we have, therefore, no help in the matter. But why is Bihar to be punished with the maintenance of the white elephant of an Executive Council, specially when it has Sir Charles Bayley for its ruler?"

BENGALUR,
9th July 1912.

The proposed Royal Commission.

1174. Referring to the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into Civil Service appointments and administration in India, the *Bengalee* offers the suggestion, which it opines, will go a long way to make the work of the Commission popular in this country of appointing Lord MacDonnell Chairman of the Commission. Lord MacDonnell enjoys the confidence of all sections of the community, and his appointment as Chairman of such a Commission will be universally popular.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th July 1912.

The partition of Mymensingh.

1175. "J," Mymensingh, writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding the partition of Mymensingh, says:—"The whole district is against such a short-sighted policy of 'divide and rule' although there is a small minority, which may be ignored altogether, that is, in favour of a partition from selfish motive or personal advantages. That party is doing considerable mischief by representing their personal views as the views of the district in the columns of the new daily of Dacca. We must warn the Government that these are the views of some interested persons."

BENGALUR,
11th July 1912.

Ibid.

1176. Commenting on the same subject the *Bengalee* writes:—"When the Government tells us that it is anxious to consult public opinion we believe we have a right to expect that it will guide its action in the light of that opinion. At any rate we are glad to have the assurance that no final decision will be arrived at in the matter until Lord Carmichael has looked into it himself. From what we know of Lord Carmichael we have not the least doubt that His Excellency has not yet made up his mind on this question, and that he will not make up his mind until he has heard the other side."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th July 1912.

Ibid.

1177. On the same subject the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The people of Mymensingh have very good grounds for serious alarm if the partition of their district is really given effect to. First, it will throw a heavy additional financial burden on them. They have now to maintain one highly-paid District Magistrate and several Additional Magistrates, one highly paid District Judge, and some

Assistant Sessions Judges and good many Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Judges, Munsifs and so forth; but, in the event of the partition, all these officers will have to be duplicated. Secondly, the people are now four millions strong who have a common interest in all public matters; but, when divided, not only will they have separate interests of their own, which will create an estrangement of feeling between them, but, being numerically reduced, their strength will be proportionately weakened. Indeed, these territorial divisions are always a source of great weakness to the people, and hence they cause such dismay and consternation among them. We are deeply grateful to Lord Carmichael for His Excellency's anxiety to personally consult public opinion on this most important question on the occasion of his visit to Mymensingh at the end of this month. Till then His Excellency will keep the final decision of the matter in abeyance. This is quite in consonance with the liberal spirit with which he is expected to govern this Presidency. In this connection we beg to draw His Excellency's attention specially to one point. When the people are not perverse, on the other hand, when the arguments they advance are sound, why should their voice be ignored, without rhyme or reason? In short, if the administrative efficiency can be attained by an extension of the railway and an increase in the district staff, why should the Government give unnecessary pain to the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor by violently dividing the district against their wishes?"

1178. Commenting on the opinion of a correspondent in the *Statesman*

HINDOO PATRIOT,
10th July 1912.

The Eurasian community.

some time ago that the balance of power in India was held by the Eurasian community, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"The real fact of the matter is that other communities have become more aggressive and importunate, and the Eurasian who had more or less to hide his head for a long series of years and who could not understand his exact position in the country is now being thought of and searched after to a certain extent. He would have held the balance of power sixty or seventy years ago; he, in fact, would have been a most able interpreter of the intentions of the rulers and the wishes of the ruled. Thrown among the rural communities and entrusted with authority in the Judicial and Executive services he would have proved invaluable, and it is not getting beyond the bounds of reason to affirm that he would have accomplished such work as would have made unrest in India an impossibility, or at least such as would not have given the Government much food for reflection. His community might have been made to supply a few regiments in the country—a question that is tardily being considered to-day. The whole of the Eurasian question involves a political blunder of the worst type, and if the Government has even in this late hour of the day woke up and is really inclined to rectify it, they may be able to accomplish something, though we for one do not in the least believe that the grand opportunity offered to the Government in the past will ever be offered again to them in the future. Times have changed."

III—LEGISLATION.

1179. In the course of an article on the Council Regulations the *Bengalee*

BENGALIE,
11th July 1912.

The Council Regulations.

writes:—"Provincial autonomy which is the goal of the Government of India and which is a necessary stage in our goal will never be real or effective unless the number of popular representatives in the Councils of the provinces is proportionate to the vastness of their populations and the diversity of interests to be represented. The Council of sixty or sixty-five will not certainly serve this purpose, but it will represent a definite step in advance. It is this forward step which public opinion appeals to the Provincial Government to recommend and the higher authorities to take. We can only hope that the appeal will not in either case fall upon heedless ears."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1180. In the course of a long article on the "Spirituality and the future

INDIAN MIRROR,
5th July 1912.

The Hindu race.

of the Hindu Race" the *Indian Mirror* observes:—"It is the age of self-renunciation that we should

strive to bring back amongst us. When this quality is cultivated all our defects, political, social and industrial, will be remedied. The extinction of *self* will put an end to racial animosities and unite the races and creeds for common service in the true interests of this great Empire. It will cure our long-standing social evils and give us all that we require for our industrial and economic welfare. It will be seen, therefore, that spirituality from which self-renunciation and other qualities proceed, is the first need of India at this moment."

BENGALUR,
6th July 1912.

1181. With reference to the arrangements which are being made for the holding of a *swadeshi mela* this year the *Bengalee* observes:—"We in India are all protectionists.

The *swad-shi mela*.

Our political creed may be—and perhaps is—in strong sympathy with radicalism as it is understood in the United Kingdom; but our industrial creed is that of the protectionists. It is all very well to talk of free trade and all that it has done for the world; but we feel that our infant industries cannot survive the competition of free trade; and in this matter we follow the wisdom of the civilized world, which under similar circumstances, as in the Colonies and on the European continent, have upheld the principle of protection. If we had any effective influence in the legislation of the country we would infallibly have built a tariff-wall for the protection of our industries; but as we are more or less impotent in the counsels of our rulers we have to substitute, so far as we can, the arts of persuasion for the mandatory decrees of the legislature. We regret to have to say that the enthusiasm for *swadeshim* is not so keen to-day as it was before. Action and re-action are the order of nature and the rule of the moral world. A strong sentiment has its ebb and flow, and it was only natural that the first effervescence of the *swadeshi* ferver should be followed by a lull and even by re-action. But in the highest interests of the nation the spirit of *swadeshim* has to be kept up; and we trust that our countrymen will not forget the vows they have so often and so solemnly made in their temples and in their mosques to give preference to home-made goods over foreign articles. We have had, indeed, to pass through a serious crisis of depression. Our *swadeshi* undertakings have not always met with the measure of success that was anticipated."

REIS AND RAYYET,
6th July 1912.

1182. Kaikhushru J. Tarachand writes to *Reis and Rayyet*:—"It is high time that public opinion in India should be roused against the doings of those who proclaim

Vaccination.

that health can be promoted by injecting poison into the blood of the people. It is admitted by everyone acquainted with the facts that vaccination is absolutely useless, and often very injurious. Everybody in England knows that it does not prevent small-pox. The utmost that the advocates of the Jennerian treatment claim is that it reduces the death rate amongst those who are attacked by small-pox, but this claim is easily invalidated by an examination of the returns of those who die from small-pox."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
9th July 1912.

1183. Commenting on the suggestion of forming an All-India Anglo-Indian League the *Indian Empire* writes:—"We Hindus have followed the path of our Moslem

All-India Hindu League.

brethren in the project of establishing a separate University. But like proverbial hare in the wood close our eyes and consider ourselves safe by abstaining to form any league like the Moslem one. Hindu population in Hindusthan predominates in numbers. They have greatest stake in the land, at least greater than our Anglo-Indian brethren. In spite of that their leaders are living in fool's paradise in safeguarding the diverse interests. We cannot too strongly impress upon them the imperative duty they owe to the community to establish an All-India Hindu League if we are not prepared to be relegated to the back bench and considered as negligible non-entity.

J. S. WILSON,

Spec. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 13th July 1912.

B S. Press-16-7-1912-131X-179 B B S.